# THE CHURCH PLATE OF CARDIGANSHIRE.

J. T. EVANS.

Gc
942.9501
Ev15c
1299168

GENEALOGY COLLECTION

ALLEN COUNTY PUBLIC LIBRARY
3 1833 00729 9396

THE

# CHURCH PLATE

OF

# CARDIGANSHIRE.

WITH

THE CHANTRY CERTIFICATES RELATING TO THE COUNTY OF CARDIGAN BY THE COMMISSIONERS OF 2 EDWARD VI (1548); EXTRACTS FROM THE RETURNS OF CHURCH GOODS IN 6 & 7 EDWARD VI (1552-1553); NOTES ON REGISTERS, BELLS AND FAMILIES; ALSO AN ESSAY ON THE SAINTS OF CARDIGANSHIRE, WITH TEXTS, TRANSLATIONS AND ANNOTATIONS OF "PROGENIES KEREDIC" AND TWO "VITAE S. CARANTOCI", BY THE REV. A. W. WADE-EVANS, VICAR OF FRANCE LYNCH, GLOS., AUTHOR OF "WELSH MEDIEVAL LAW," "RHYGYVARCH'S LIFE OF ST. DAVID," ETC.


BY THE

## REV. J. T. EVANS,

Rector of Stow, Glos., Author of *The Church Plate of Pembrokeshire, The Church Plate of Carmarthenshire, The Church Plate of Radnorshire, The Church Plate of Breconshire,* and Editor for the Bristol and Gloucester Archæological Society of *The Church Plate of Gloucestershire.*


---

*PRICE ONE GUINEA.*

---


STOW-ON-THE-WOLD:

JAMES H. ALDEN, THE SQUARE.

1914.



[*All rights reserved by the Author.*]

To my Nieces,

Elizabeth Palmyre Wade-Evans

and

Mary Olwen Wade-Evans.

# PREFACE.

1299168

It is with pleasure that I take this opportunity of offering my warmest thanks to all the Rectors and Vicars of Cardiganshire for the facilities so cordially afforded me for examining the Eucharistic Vessels of their respective parishes. I personally visited the Deaneries of Llanbadarn Vawr, Sub Aeron, and a portion of Ultra Aeron, in 1912; and Lampeter, the remaining part of Ultra Aeron, and Glyn Aeron, in 1913. The *format* of this volume follows those already issued by me on the subject of Welsh Church Plate.

The parishes will herein be found arranged in alphabetical order; all general references to Hall Marks relate to the London Assay; the Weights are in all cases Troy. Mr. Wilfred J. Cripps' standard work, *Old English Plate*, has again been of the greatest service. I would express my obligations for much kindness and assistance, to the Rev. Daniel Harries Davies, late Vicar of Verwick and Mount; Mr. J. H. Davies, Cwrt Mawr; Mr. Francis Were, of Stoke Bishop, Bristol; Mr. H. B. Walters of the British Museum, now the leading authority on Bells; Sir Edward Anwyl; Mr. H. Idris Bell, of the MSS. Dept., British Museum; and my brother, the Rev. A. W. Wade-Evans, Vicar of France Lynch, Glos., to whom I am indebted for his Essay on the Primitive Saints of Cardiganshire, etc.

On page 22, lines 7 and 19, for "Llanychaearn" read "Llanerchaeron"; and on p. 45, line 22, for "Blelhroid" read "Blethroid".

J. T. E.

Ty Rhôs,
Fishguard.

"*In the sweet shire of Cardigan.*"

WORDSWORTH.

# CONTENTS.


| | | Page |
|---|---|---|
| 1 | List of Plates. . . . . | *see below* |
| 2 | Introduction . . . . . | vii |
| 3 | The Church Plate of Cardiganshire . . | 1 |
| 4 | Chronological List of Plate . . . . | 105 |
| 5 | Chantry Reports, 2 Edw. VI (1548) . . | 108 |
| 6 | Inventories of Church Goods, 6th and 7th Edw. VI (1552-1553) . . . . . | 115 |
| 7 | Leading Cardiganshire Families . . . | 116 |
| 8 | An Essay on the Primitive Saints of Cardiganshire, with Texts, Translations, etc., of "Progenies Keredic", and two "Vitae S. Carantoci" . . . . | 128 |
| 9 | General Index . . . . . | 143 |
| 10 | List of Subscribers . . . . . | 159 |


# ILLUSTRATIONS.


| Plate | | *facing page* |
|---|---|---|
| i | Llandygwy (1573), Ystrad (1573) . . . | viii |
| ii | Llanddewi Vrevi (1574), Llanbadarn Odwyn (1574) . . . . . | xvi |
| iii | Penbryn (1574), Bettws Ivan (1576) . . | xxiv |
| iv | Llandyvriog (1577), Blaenporth (Eliz.). . | 8 |
| v | Llangrannog (1574), Llanarth (Eliz.) . . | 16 |
| vi | Trevilan (1574), Llanvair Orllwyn (1591) . | 24 |
| vii | Llangeitho (Eliz.), Llansanffraid (1574) . | 32 |
| viii | Bettws Bledrws (1606), Llangybi (1574) . | 40 |
| ix | Strata Florida (*c.* 1614), Verwick (1615) . | 48 |
| x | Llanavan y Trawscoed (Rose-Water Dish, *c.* 1620) . . . . . | 56 |
| xi | Llanavan y Trawscoed (1633) . . . | 64 |
| xii | Llanrhystud (Cocoa-Nut, *c.* 1675) . . . | 72 |

| Plate | | *facing page* |
|---|---|---|
| xiii | Lledrod (1659), Ciliau Aeron (1671) . . | 80 |
| xiv | Llanilar (1637, *c.* 1720, 1732) . . . | 88 |
| xv | Lampeter (1751) . . . . . | 96 |
| xvi | Cardigan (1783) . . . . . | 104 |
| xvii | Mount (*c.* 1800, Pewter), Strata Florida (1854) | 112 |
| xviii | Rhosdie (Lustre Vessels) . . . . | 120 |
| xix | Chalice of Wood (*c.* 1725), once used in a Cardiganshire Church . . . . | 128 |
| xx | Llythyr Taith (1840) . . . . . | 136 |


---

Vessels photographed by Mr. Harold Squibbs of Cardigan: Ystrad or Llanvihangel Ystrad, Llandygwy, Llangrannog, Llanarth, Penbryn and Bettws Ivan, Llanddewi Vrevi and Llanbadarn Odyn, Llandyvriog, Blaenporth, Llanvair Orllwyn, Trevilan, Llansanffraid, Bettws Bledrws and Llangybi, Verwick, and *Plate* xx, Llanrhystud, Lledrod, Ciliau Aeron, Lampeter, and Cardigan; by Mr. D. J. Lewis of Aberystwyth: Llanavan y Trawscoed; by Mr. H. H. Davies of Aberystwyth: Llangeitho, Strata Florida; by Mr. Crudge, Llanilar; by Mr. Ernest Rowland of Cardigan, Mount; by Mr. C. F. Nichols of Stow-on-the-Wold, Rhosdie, and *Plate* xix (Wooden Chalice).

# INTRODUCTION.

The drastic order of Edward the Sixth in the Injunctions of 1547, directing that all 'monuments of superstition' were to be utterly defaced and destroyed, was followed by the appointment of a Commission, dated Feb. 14, 1548, authorised to survey, for the purpose of confiscation, the revenues of all Chantries, Colleges, Stipendiary Priests, Free Chapels, &c.

The Returns under this Commission are preserved in the Public Record Office, and that portion which concerns the County of Cardigan is printed in this book. As compared with similar Returns relating to English Dioceses, these Welsh ones are unfortunately extremely meagre. The 'particular Surveyor' in Cardiganshire was John Bassett, the other Commissioners enumerated in the preamble being Sir Thomas Johns, John Rastall, David Broke, and John Phillip Morgan (see *Church Plate of Radnorshire*, pp. viii, ix).

Seven Cardiganshire parishes only are mentioned in the Reports, including three Chapelries; presumably these were the only places that possessed seizable plunder. They were Llanbadarn Vawr, Llanvihangel-y-Creuddyn, "the Parish of Aberystwyth", Llanddewi Vrevi, Llangoedmor, Llandygwy, Cardigan, the Chapelries being Yspytty Cynvyn, Mount, and Llechryd.

In the vast and important parish of Llanbadarn Vawr there was in the year 1548 a population of about 3,000, of whom 2,000 were Houseling people, that is, Communicants, being of the age of 14 and upwards. In the custody of the churchwardens there were twenty oxen, valued at 13s. 4d. each, sixty kine, "every kowe" being valued at 10s.; and one hundred

sheep, valued at 1s. 4d. each. All these cattle, now valued at £50, had been given by divers parishioners towards paying the salaries of two Priests to assist the Vicar in his ministrations, and towards the upkeep of the church-fabric; the two priests were removable at the will of the churchwardens.

The inhabitants attending the Chapelry of Yspytty Cynvyn, some eight miles away, had provided Cattle to the value of £10 19s. 4d. for the maintenance of one Priest to sing Mass in the said Chapel.

Llanvihangel-y-Creuddyn had a population of about 900, of whom 600 were Communicants. Here the churchwardens declared that they had a Stock of Cattle which had been provided by parishioners for the maintenance of one Priest to help the Vicar and for the reparation of the Church, the priest being here also removable at the will of the churchwardens. The cattle, which included seventeen goats at 8d. each, were valued at £22 8s. 0d.

Thus it will be seen that the total value of Cattle surveyed by the Commissioners amounted to £83 7s. 4d., a sum equivalent in the present day to about £830.

In the 'Parish of Aberystwyth', upon the Common there was a Grist-Mill, of the yearly value of £6, which had been built by the 'burgages' and inhabitants of the town; the profits whereof being yearly bestowed in and upon the reparations of "one pere maid there for the saifegarde of Shippes" and one Bridge adjoining "the said Towne".

Llanddewi Vrevi contained the same number of inhabitants as Llanbadarn Vawr, viz. about 3,000, of whom some 2,000 were Communicants. Roland Mericke, aged 44, was incumbent, precentor or chanter, and received £40, holding other spiritual promotions besides, to the value of £40. He also received pensions of the total value of £16 6s. 8d. from certain churches called Prebends; these are enumerated in the *Chantry Reports* (see also pp. 44, 45). There were two Stipendiary Priests, Thomas Durham, who received £6 13s. 4d., and

LLANDYGWY.

ELIZABETH. DATE: 1573.

YSTRAD.

ELIZABETH. DATE: 1573.

Reynold Williams, £6 6s. 8d.; also Morgan Jenkyn the Parish Clerk, who enjoyed a salary of £3 6s. 8d.; the total was £16 6s. 8d.

Belonging to the parish of Llangoedmor there were two Free Chapels, Mount and Llechryd, possessing tithes of the yearly value of £8. The incumbent was Arthur or John Dudley, an old man who held "dyverse other spirituall promocions". The two Chapels and all tithes belonging thereto were let to one Thomas Sydebothome for twenty-one years, for which he paid £5 yearly, upon the condition that he provided an honest Priest to say divine service, &c. To these two Chapels belonged certain Plate and Ornaments, viz. two silver Chalices valued at £2; two pairs of Vestments valued at 5s. 6d.; and two Small Bells valued at 13s. 4d., making a total of £2 18s. 6d. (?)

At Llandygwy there were certain lands valued at a yearly rental of 3s. 4d., which had been given to provide a Light before the High Altar.

The Survey concludes with a report relating to the parish of Cardigan, where the Commissioners noted a Chantry called Mr. John ap Evan's Chantry, founded by the said John ap Evan for the maintenance of a Priest to sing Mass four times weekly for his soul for ever. The yearly value of the lands and tenements given by the founder for the purpose amounted to £6 5s. 8d. In "Rentt Resolutt" to the King, who is designated "lord of the Towne of Cardigan", there was paid 7s.

Within Cardigan Parish Church was a Service called 'Our Lady Service', to which there belonged lands and tenements of the yearly value of £2 5s., given "of old tyme" to find a Priest to sing our Lady Mass in the Parish Church. In "Rentt Resolutt" to the King, 4s. 4d. There was a Stipendiary Priest, Sir Phillipe ap Hoell, a very old man, who received £2 os. 8d.

Of Plate and Ornaments, there belonged to the said parish of Cardigan and to the said Service, One Chalice of Silver,

valued at £3, which had been laid to gage by the stipendiary priest to one William Morris for the sum of £2 13s. 4d. It is probable that this was done in anticipation of the visit of the Commissioners, for we learn from innumerable Churchwardens' Returns that throughout the whole land there was about this time much private embezzlement, and enormous quantities of church ornaments were hidden away or disposed of before the commissioners arrived.

There were also in this parish of Cardigan certain lands called the Sick Men's Lands, of the yearly value of £1 6s. 2d., which, with the approval of the churchwardens, one Griffith Sporriar received for his wages as Parish Clerk, but "of olde tyme" these lands were given "to the fynding of certeyn poore men".

Some four years later (1552), Edward VI again being in sore need of money, issued another Royal Commission, when all 'superfluous' Plate belonging to the *Parish Churches* was ordered to be seized. The only document known to me relating to this county will be found printed on p. 115; from it one would conclude that the Commissioners found no 'spoil' in the Cardiganshire Churches, and that there was no more Plate than was sufficient for the due performance of Divine Service. Everything under the Chantry Commission had now been confiscated with the exception of the above mentioned silver Chalice at Cardigan which was again valued at £3. It had been committed to the care of William Morris Morgan ap Meredyth, Clerk, David ap Jenkin, and John ap Howel, of Cardigan. No doubt this Chalice was also delivered up into the king's hands "to be emploied unto his highnes use". This document, officially known as "KR Church Goods $\frac{10}{11}$", is also signed by Commissioner John Bassett.

The Injunctions of 1547, directing *inter alia* that all vessels that had been used in the Mass were to be changed into 'comeley Communion Cups of silver' and 'covers for the same' which were to 'serve also for the ministration of the Com-

munion Bread', were repeated in 1552, and again by Queen Elizabeth in 1558. That the Welsh Clergy were loath to comply with this command is evident, for it was not until after Queen Elizabeth's excommunication (1570) and the Massacre of St. Bartholomew (1572) that a general change was made throughout the diocese, with the result that so far as Cardiganshire is concerned not one single specimen of the medieval Goldsmith's art remains.

As will be seen in the Chronological List, p. 105, there are at the present time belonging to the Church in Cardiganshire 23 silver Chalices, and 9 Paten covers dating from the reign of Queen Elizabeth. All these vessels, with the exception of a Chalice and Paten cover at Ystrad or Llanvihangel Ystrad, and a Chalice and Paten cover at Llanvair Orllwyn, were probably made by the Goldsmith who adopted as his mark four ovals ; all bearing this mark in Cardiganshire were probably made between the years 1573 and 1577. The largest specimens are found at Penbryn (*Plate* iii), Llangrannog (*Plate* v), and Llandygwy (*Plate* i); the first two fortunately retain their Paten covers. Perhaps the finest of these three Cups is that at Llandygwy, which is in a very good state of preservation, and this (with the Chalice at Llanvihangel Genau'r Glyn) is the earliest specimen in Cardiganshire by the four-oval mark goldsmith, both being inscribed 1573; the latest in this County by him is found at Llandyvriog (1577, *Plate* iv). The Penbryn Paten cover needs mending, and it is to be hoped that some parishioner will at an early date present silver or gold vessels to the new Mission Church in this parish, and so obviate the necessity of carrying the ancient ones to and fro.

Scarcely any two of the Chalices by this maker are exactly alike, but almost all of them carry two bands of decorated strap-work round the bowl, the upper one intersecting and enclosing woodbine foliation and the lower one containing

the name of the parish in Latin, usually accompanied by an inscribed date. The date, however, is absent on the Chalices at Blaenporth (*Plate* iv), Llangeitho (*Plate* vii), and Llanygwryddon; and at Llandyvriog it appears on the foot or handle of the Paten cover and not on the Chalice. At Llanddewi Aberarth the date 1574 is given briefly as '74'. Not one single specimen of the scores of pieces made by this maker and examined by me has been found to bear any assay mark.

Beneath the bowl and between stem and foot there is usually a band of vertical line moulding, the stem being evenly divided by a knop varying in size, decorated with hyphen-marks or intermittent lines, with small fillet above and below. The vessels differ considerably in size, as will be seen in *Plate* iii where the Penbryn plate and that of Bettws Ivan are illustrated side by side. I have not noticed that the size of the Cups are an indication of the population. Occasionally the Chalices are void of a knop on the stem, as at Trevilan (*Plate* vi) and Llanygwryddon, which two are the smallest Elizabethan cups in the county. Sometimes, too, the upper band on the bowls varies from the conventional form, as at Llanddewi Vrevi (*Plate* ii), Cilycwm, Carm., and Hayscastle, Pem. Very rarely there is only one band round the bowl containing the inscription, as at Bletherston, Pembrokeshire.

A few of the Cardiganshire vessels have suffered badly from unskilful mending, as for example the Llangeitho Chalice where the vertical line moulding between stem and foot has disappeared. Fourteen Chalices, including this historically interesting Cup at Llangeitho, have lost their Paten covers. The Llangoedmor Chalice bowl was renovated as early as 1617; the Cellan Chalice bowl was restored in 1668; from the bowls of the specimens at Llanarth and Llanbadarn Treveglwys the four-oval mark has disappeared; so also have the hall marks of the Tremaen Chalice. I have not succeeded in identifying this maker. His mark has been found only in the archdeaconries of St. David's, Carmarthen, and Cardigan, that

is to say in the Counties of Pembroke, Carmarthen, and Cardigan, together with Gowerland, that portion of Glamorganshire which is in the Diocese of St. David's.

Very interesting Elizabethan Vessels in the County are those at Ystrad or Llanvihangel Ystrad (*Plate* i). Both Chalice and Paten cover are beautifully engraved and adorned with rich mouldings. The Paten cover is of silver-gilt as also originally was the Chalice. The Chalice bears the London hall mark of 1573, with maker's mark M in a somewhat rude square-shaped stamp. The Paten cover which belongs to the Chalice proves to be one of the earliest pieces of plate known to bear the ancient Exeter 'town-mark', viz. the Roman X with a crown above and a star on each side, all within a circle of dots; the maker's mark is I IONS in two punches for John Jones, one of the most celebrated Exeter Elizabethan goldsmiths, whose plate is found in Devon, Somerset and Cornwall. How these two pieces met is a puzzle. Both, one might reasonably suppose, were bought at the same time, either in London or Exeter. If in Exeter, then possibly M was a west-country goldsmith who perhaps made it a practice of sending some of his plate to London in order that it might receive the London *touch*, for the London hall mark carried with it more credit than the provincial ones. There lived in Barnstaple, some forty miles from Exeter, a well-known goldsmith, named T. Mathew, who was a contemporary of John Jones. It may be that M stands for Mathew. If on the other hand, both vessels were bought in London, perhaps M may stand for G. Martin, J. Mathew, or W. Marten, all of whom were London goldsmiths and may have been west-country men; these therefore would be likely to have in stock some specimens of Exeter plate including the Paten cover by John Jones. The mark M is found at Camrose and Walton West, Pembrokeshire, both of the year 1574; at Hay and Llanddew, Breconshire, both of the year 1576; and also on many Chalices in North Gloucestershire of the years 1575 and 1576. All bear the London hall marks,

excepting one at Tewkesbury which carries the maker's mark only. The Chalice and Paten cover at Llanvair Orllwyn also bear the London hall marks and were made in 1591, with maker's mark tb, found also at Hill, Fairford, both in 1576, and Kingswood (1581), all in Gloucestershire; and Sutton Mandeville (1576), and Fugglestone (1581), both in Wiltshire. There is only one band round the bowl, well-executed, and above it the name Rees Lloyd, who may have been the donor; the foot or handle of the Paten cover is inscribed with the date "1591". They are the latest Elizabethan vessels in the county.

The total weight of Elizabethan silver in Cardiganshire which is hall-marked, inscribed with date, or bears a 16th century maker's mark, is about 167 ounces, and its present value, say at £20 per ounce, would be some £3,340.

Within quite recent times the Church in Cardiganshire has lost very costly Elizabethan plate. One notable instance occurs to me, where a Chalice of great value has disappeared. It happened thus. There came into the parish a *gwr boneddig o Loegr*, who greatly longed to see the general introduction into our churches of "The Six Points" as they have been called. The old Chalice, not being in his estimation of the catholic pattern, went, although worth, independently of other considerations, hundreds of pounds, and was replaced by a Service of shiny and gorgeous electro-plate, not worth fifty shillings. Is it inevitable that we should be for ever exposed to the evil results of such zeal without knowledge?

Passing on to the 17th Century, there are 11 Chalices (including a Cocoa-Nut Cup), 3 Paten covers, and an exceedingly beautiful Rose-Water Dish or Salver of silver-gilt.

The earliest plate in this period is found at Bettws Bledrws (*Plate* viii), comprising a Chalice and Paten cover. The Chalice, which in shape follows the Elizabethan type, is stamped three times with the maker's mark, now illegible;

and the Paten, bearing no marks, is inscribed with the date 1606. There can be little doubt that this was the year in which the Bettws Bledrws medieval Chalice was converted into a 'Communion Cup', the original form and ornament of the Paten being completely obliterated. Both Chalice and Paten were buried beneath the pulpit about 1831 and restored to their proper use about 1887.

The date letter on the Chalice of Strata Florida (*Plate* ix) is unfortunately too indistinct to be legible, but the maker's mark is that of a goldsmith who worked in London about 1614. It bears a modern inscription and ornament of the year 1855. The original Paten cover has disappeared, and it may be that it was converted into the present Paten which bears the same modern inscription and ornament as those engraved on the Chalice in the year 1855.

The next vessels in order of date are those of Verwick (*Plate* ix). This Chalice, inscribed with the date 1615, is the first example in the county of the new baluster-stem fashion which came into vogue in the reigns of James I and Charles I, and indeed towards the end of the Elizabethan period, examples of which are found in Llanstinan (1596) and Tenby (1599), both in Pembrokeshire. The Verwick vessels may have been made by the same goldsmith as the Jacobean Chalice at Llanvair in Llandingat, Carmarthenshire.

The Chalice now in Dihewyd, dating from about 1635, and the Llanilar Chalice (*Plate* xiv) of 1637 are also Carolingian specimens of the baluster-stem type.

The Cilcennin Chalice of 1621 follows the Elizabethan fashion; beneath the base is incised a very unusual piece of information, viz. the cost "44s. 6d.", which sum would include the Paten cover which has been lost.

The Llanavan-y-Trawscoed Chalice and Paten cover (*Plate* xi), dating from 1633, are amongst the most interesting vessels in Wales. The Chalice follows the medieval pattern, which Archbishop Laud, sometime Bishop of St. David's, attempted

to revive. Both Cup and cover are of silver-gilt and in a beautiful state of preservation. These Laudian vessels are rare, this being the only Chalice and Paten cover in the diocese of St. David's. There is a specimen at Llechcynvarwy, Anglesey (1632); St. Mary Extra, Southampton (*c.* 1630); Lambeth Palace Chapel (1635); St. Mary's, Lambeth (1638); St. Mary's, Acton, 1639; a few in Leicestershire; and some five in Derbyshire. The Paten cover of Llanavan-y-Trawscoed follows the Elizabethan style. It is by no means improbable that the Vaughans of Trawscoed were personal friends of Archbishop Laud.

The parish of Lledrod possesses the only Cromwellian Chalice in the county (*Plate* xiii). It is hall-marked 1659, and is a good specimen of this type. The almost square-shaped bowl with slight lip stands on a baluster stem and flat sloping circular foot. The Llangynvelin Chalice, the gift of Sir Thomas Price, Bart., follows the same fashion and is in a good state of preservation. One example of this type, made in the Commonwealth Period, is found in Pembrokeshire, viz. at Bridell (1655); one in Carmarthenshire, viz. Llangendeirne (1656); one in Radnorshire, viz. Bettws Disserth (1651); two in Breconshire, viz. Llanhamlach (1657) and Llangasty Talyllyn (*c.* 1659). It is remarkable that not one of the above-mentioned Cups retains its Paten cover.

The Ciliau Aeron Chalice (1671) is an example of a pattern common in the Restoration Period. As will be seen from the illustration (*Plate* xiii), it carries a beaker-shaped bowl with cable-moulding round its base; the upper part of the bowl has been badly damaged. Specimens of this pattern are found at Llanddewi'r Cwm, Breconshire (1669); Llanvynydd (1669); Llanybyddair (1670); Llanddeusant (1676), all in Carmarthenshire; and Mathry (1671), Llanrheithan (1674), and Nolton (1675), all in Pembrokeshire.

At Llanrhystud there is a Cocoa-Nut Cup (*Plate* xii), dating from about 1675, which no doubt was originally made for

LLANDDEWI VREVI.

ELIZABETH. DATE: 1574.

LLANBADARN ODWYN.

ELIZABETH. DATE: 1574.

domestic purposes. There is a fine specimen, the only other in the diocese, at Llanstephan, Carmarthenshire, the upper portion of which bears the hall mark of 1569 (see *Church Plate of Carmarthenshire*, p. xxiii). Unfortunately the silver portion of the Llanhystud Chalice bears no marks of any kind.

To this Century belongs what is certainly the most beautiful piece of plate in the diocese of St. David's, viz. the silver-gilt Rose-Water Dish or Salver belonging to the parish of Llanavan-y-Trawscoed. It will be found illustrated on *Plate* x. On the rim appears the maker's mark which unfortunately is not clear. It has the characteristics of the first quarter of the 17th century (see pp. 34, 35). It is a beautiful piece of plate, and was given to the Church by the noble Welsh family of the Vaughans of Trawscoed, direct ancestors of the present Earl of Lisburne. His Majesty the King possesses an admirable example of the year 1595, being the oldest specimen of English silver work in the Royal Collection at Windsor Castle; it is illustrated as the frontispiece to the late Mr. Wilfred J. Cripps' *Old English Plate.*

Of Plate manufactured in the 18th Century the Church in Cardiganshire now possesses 16 silver Chalices, including a remarkable Swedish Beaker-Cup, a two-handled Cup with cover, and a one-handled Cup or Mug; 14 Patens; 4 Flagons; 1 Alms-plate; 1 Alms-dish; and 3 Salvers.

The Chalices of Llanwennog (1741), Lampeter (1751, *Plate* xv), Llanddeiniol (1765), Yspytty Ystwyth (1768), are all specimens of the 18th century bell or tulip-shaped bowls standing on tall circular stems with a small central ring, the survival of the old knop. Of these, Lampeter is the only example which possesses a Paten cover.

The Chalices at Llanvihangel-y-Creuddyn (1751) and Eglwysnewydd (1782) carry a more pronounced knop on their stems.

The St. Michael, Aberystwyth (1787), Capel Cynon (1787),

and Llanbadarn Vawr (1788)[1] Chalices are examples of the cups with egg-shaped bowls common about the end of the 18th and the beginning of the 19th centuries. Specimens of this type are also found at Llanerchaeron (1803), and Aberaeron (1805).

The solidly constructed silver-gilt Service at Cardigan (1783, *Plate* xvi) are by no means unpleasing in design, considering the period to which they belong.

The Llanilar two-handled Cup and Cover (1732) were made for domestic use, as also was the one-handled Cup or Mug at St. John's, Llandysul (1754).

Plate-Patens are found at Llanllwchaearn (1702), Bangor (1765), Eglwysnewydd (1782), and Aberystwyth, St. Michael (1787).

Large Patens standing upon central circular stem and foot are found at Llanina (1717), Lampeter College (1718, *Plate* xv), Llanwennog (1720), and Llanerchaeron (1721). All these may have been originally made for secular use.

Other pieces made for domestic use are the three Salvers,

[1] The Rev. Lewis H. O. Pryce, the present Warden of Ruthin, N. Wales, possesses an old letter written by a Mr. John Rowland from Shrewsbury. Mr. Rowland may have been Daniel Rowland's son, and Rector of Llangeitho. On a blank page there are notes of a sermon by John Edwards, vicar of Llanbadarn Vawr (1730-1763). To whom and when Mr. Rowland is writing is not quite clear. He says "I have received your letter and also the chalice which I have weighed at the Gold Smiths and find it weighs 8 Ounces at 5s. per ounce comes to 40s. we cannot be very certain what ye Led may weigh. [The Cup had evidently been mended with lead or pewter.] I think a new one about 9 ounces and ye same Bigness may be substancial Enough and will cost £3 3s. You may depend on one before Xmas. if I can rely on Mr. Rogers word. You have a folio Bible and Common Prayer there but one Edition of ye Bible and ye whole impression is in his hands" etc. It may be that the communication refers to the sale of the old Chalice of Llanbadarn Vawr, and the acquisition of the new one which was made in 1788 (see p. 38). If, on the other hand, it relates to Nantgwnlle parish church, then the new silver Chalice, if it was ever obtained, has been lost; and possibly this old Chalice may be the one 'dated 1574' which was given by "Mr. Rowland of Llangeitho" to Tregaron (see pp. 89, 96).

one at Aberaeron (1731), and two at Llanddewi Aberarth, one being of the year 1765, and the other 1790; also the Llanllwchaearn Chalice (1787).

The earliest silver Flagon in the County is that belonging to Lampeter, which is hall-marked 1751 (*Plate* xv). In accordance with the then fashion, it carries a domical lid, thumb-piece, and handle. Other 18th century Flagons are found at Eglwysnewydd (1782), Cardigan (1783, *Plate* xvi), and Aberystwyth (1787); the largest of the four is that at Cardigan.

An Alms-plate is found at Lampeter (1751, *Plate* xv), and an Alms-dish at Cardigan (1783, *Plate* xvi).

The Paten Cover at Llechryd (1724) and another Paten at Llandysul (1722) are of Irish silver, having been made in Dublin.

The Llangynllo silver-gilt Paten cover (1736) has lost its Chalice.

The most interesting piece of 18th century plate in Cardiganshire is at Llanilar, being a Swedish Beaker-Chalice (*Plate* xiv), a description of which will be found on pages 65-67. It bears no mark, for the reason that no regular marks were introduced into Sweden until the year 1759, prior to which year it was customary for the oldest goldsmith in the town or community to assay plate, which, when found to contain the necessary amount of pure metal, he engraved (each piece) with a runner-mark. The Beaker Cup, so I am informed by Fröken Ebba V. Hellsten of Karlskrona, is still made for the purpose of Holy Communion in the Lutheran Church, and the custom of soldering coins upon plate was and still is a favourite one in Sweden, though in the present day they are usually put on the lids of Tankards and not on Cups. The coins usually employed for the purpose are of four kronors value and bear the figure of some popular king such as Gustavus Adolphus, Carl XI, Carl XII, and Gustav III.

Beaker-Cups used for eucharistic purposes in Wales are also found at Llanvyllin, Mont. (1598); Llysyvran (Elizabethan),

Castle Bythe (1630), both in Pembrokeshire; Llanbadarn Vynydd, Rads. (1659); and Llanelyw, Brecons (1671).

Pieces of plate adorned with armorials are found at Llanddewi Aberarth, Llanilar, Llanllwchaearn, and Strata Florida.

Of Vessels manufactured in the 19th Century there are in this County 45 silver Chalices, 47 Patens, 22 Flagons, 1 Cruet, 1 Baptismal Shell, 7 silver-mounted glass Flagons or Cruets, 4 Alms-plates, and 2 Spoons.

The Inscriptions are for the most part in Latin, but 17 pieces of plate in the county and an Altar Cross at Llanddewi Vrevi bear Welsh inscriptions. The earliest of the latter are found in Llandysul, dated 1860, being the gifts of the Rector, the Rev. Charles Williams, Principal of Jesus College, Oxford.

The Total Weight of silver now belonging to the Churches in Cardiganshire is *c.* 2,345 oz. 23 dwts.

It will be a matter of little surprise that Pewter Vessels are quickly disappearing from our Churches, being superseded in the administration of Holy Communion by the detestable electro-plated ware, and in the collecting of alms by wooden platters.

The vessels of pewter shown to me in Cardiganshire number about 5 Cups, some 44 Plates, and 3 Dishes.

A few of these pewter Cups are still in use, for example, that at Mount (*Plate* xvii), which like a similar one at St. Dogmael's, Pem., probably dates from about 1800. There is a Cup at Bryngwyn, and two-handled specimens at Cross Inn M. C., Talgarreg, and Llanwnnws. None of them is older than about the beginning of the 19th century. The one-handled Mug at Mount is a 19th century measuring cup; there are similar ones at Merthyr Cynog, and Cray, in Breconshire, and Maenclochog and Grandston, in Pembrokeshire.

Many of the Plates have been used as Patens, which is shown by the knife-marks made in cutting the Bread. At Penbryn there is a plate by a pewterer named G MOWE 169(?). Specimens at Cellan and Tremaen bear the marks of JOHN BATCHELER and date from *c.* 1762; his work is also found at St. Clears and Eglwys Gymyn, Carmarthenshire. The mark B & Co. at Ciliau Aeron and Gartheli is also found at Caeo, Carmarthenshire, with the date 1787. B & P (possibly related to the last mentioned) is found at Llanarth, Verwick, and Llanrhystud in this county; and also at Glasbury, Brecons., and Howey, Disserth, Rads. The Llanrhystud plates are stamped with the letters $\frac{F}{WA}$, possibly the name of a provincial trader[2] for whom they were made in London by B & P. A plate at Llanilar is probably by RICHARD WHITE, 1695-1729. Plates by T WILLSHIRE of Bristol, dating from about 1795, are found at Dihewyd, Comminscoch, Llansanffraid. A plate at Llansanffraid is by ALLEN BRIGHT; at Llanddeiniol, by STEPHEN COX, as at Uzmaston, Pem.; at Llanwnen by TC, as at Ambleston and Penrieth, Pem.; at Llanvair Orllwyn, by HALE & SONS. A plate at Bettws Ivan is incised with the initials "G H"; at Llanvair-y-Clywedogau with "D M"; possibly both local or itinerant pewterers. A plate at Yspytty Cynvyn is marked LONDON and MB; another at Rhosdie M × M and HARD METAL; beneath a plate at Bryngwyn is scratched "R F D" and "1722". At Mount there is a plate by James Yates dating from the early nineteenth century. The Dishes at Cross Inn and Llanwnnws bear no marks, whilst that at Llanygwryddon seems to have been made by T P, but the letters are not very clear.

On some pieces "LONDON" alone is legible, and some bear no marks whatsoever; on others the marks are quite undecipherable.

[2] The only Welsh pewterer known to me is William Thomas, whose son Maurice was buried in Haverfordwest, Sep. 14, 1602 (see *Titus and Eliz. Evans MSS.*, vol. xxviii, fo. 12).

There appear to be no pewter Font Bowls in Cardiganshire, as in Pembrokeshire and Carmarthenshire, but Basons of earthenware are not unfrequently used for Baptismal purposes. Specimens of these 'Pudding-Basons' are found at Llanbadarn Vawr, Bangor, Comminscoch M. R., Tremaen, Llanddeiniol, Llanddewi Aberarth, Llanygwryddon. At Capel Cynon a plate of earthenware is used for collecting alms.

The *tin* Paten at Llanwnen is the only example that I have ever seen. It probably dates only from the last century. It measures $6\frac{3}{8}$ in. in diameter, and is much corroded. The centre is slightly depressed and the rim, which has been pierced, is about $\frac{3}{4}$ in. wide.

In this County of Cardigan, the Lord's Supper is administered with vessels of base metal in the following churches: Bettws Leuci; Blaenpenal; Bryngwyn; Capel Tygwy; Comminscoch M. R.; Cribin M. C.; Gartheli; Goginan M. C.; Llantrisant in Llanvihangel-y-Creuddyn; Llanwnen; Llandysilio Gogo; Maesdir M. C., in Lampeter; Pentrebach M. C., in Lampeter; Mydroilyn M. C.; Mount; Nantgwnlle; Pontllanio M. C.; St. Mark's M. C., in Llandysilio Gogo; St. Ffraid's M. C., in Llandysul; St. David's M. C., in Strata Florida; Talgarreg; Tregaron; Yspytty Ystrad Meurig.

Rhosdie is the only Church known to me where a Cup of *lustre ware* is in use as a chalice. There are three kinds of these earthenware vessels, viz. Copper or Brown, Silver or Platinum, and Gold or Purple lustre. These metals, in solution, were applied either by dipping or with brush. The inventor of the process is unknown, but in the *Staffordshire Mercury* (1846), John Hancock, who died the following year, aged 80 years, claims that he first put into practice the process of lustring at Messrs. Spode's manufactory. It was adopted by Josiah Wedgewood and Robert and David Wilson in Staffordshire about 1780; by Dillwyn the potter at Swansea about

1800; and in other Potteries at Brislington and Sunderland. Mr. Shaw, in his *History of the Staffordshire Potteries* (1829), states that Messrs. W. Bailey and W. Batkins were probably the first to develop the manufacture of silver lustre in marketable quantity.

The Rhosdie two-handled Chalice, as will be seen from the illustration (*Plate* xviii), is of very good design and finish, and obviously a copy of the silver two-handled cups of which one is found at Llanilar (1732), another at Llangynllo, Rads. (1763), and yet another at Llanganten, Brecons. (1791). The outside of the Rhosdie Cup is of silver lustre, whilst the inside is of copper. A small Cup (now cracked) of silver lustre (*Plate* xviii), dating from about 1800, and once used in some unknown Cardiganshire church, is now in the author's possession. Another Cup (also cracked) of copper lustre, and a Bason, formerly used for eucharistic purposes in a Cardiganshire parish, are at present in the possession of Mrs. E. Lincoln Lewis, The Vicarage, Goodwick. Both these last date from about 1820, and are of quite ordinary ware; the Bason served as a Paten. All were made originally for domestic use.

The interesting Chalice, illustrated on *Plate* xix, is of wood, being, with the exception of the beechwood one at Vowchurch, Herefordshire (date *c.* 1620), and another dated 1615 in the possession of Mr. H. C. Moffatt, the only specimen known to the author, to whom it was given by one who knew that it had once been in use " in a Cardiganshire Church ". It is made of mahogany wood, and dates from the first half of the eighteenth century. Its dimensions are as follows: height, $5\frac{3}{8}$ in.; diam. of bowl, $3\frac{3}{4}$ in.; depth, $2\frac{1}{2}$ in.; diam. of foot, $3\frac{3}{4}$ in.

The illustration, *Plate* xx, is a reproduction of a mid-nineteenth century Bidding, known in Welsh as *Llythyr Taith*, also *Llythyr Neithior*. It is inserted in this book because the

original is printed in the form of a Chalice, an indication of the custom's sacramental character.[3] Doubtless there is implied the sacramental interpretation given to the words *Wele parattoais vy nghiniaw; vy ychen a'm pasgedigion a laddwyd, a phob peth sydd barod; deuwch i'r briodas.*

[3] An interesting chapter on Wedding Customs is given by Mr. J. Ceredig Davies, in his *Folk-Lore of West and Mid-Wales* (1911).

PENBRYN.

ELIZABETH. DATE: 1574.

BETTWS IVAN.

ELIZABETH. DATE: 1576.

# THE CHURCH PLATE OF CARDIGANSHIRE.

Aberporth[1] (S. Cynwyl).—In 1833, when Samuel Lewis issued his *Top. Dict. of Wales*, this church, then a 'small plain structure of great antiquity', possessed a 'Sacramental Cup highly ornamented, with no date or inscription'. About 1857, during the rectorate of the Rev. Griffith Evans, the ancient building was demolished and a new church was built, when the old Chalice[2] was discarded, and the Bell and even the Font were cleared out to make room for those of the well-known Victorian brand.—The eucharistic vessels now in use comprise a silver modern-medieval Chalice, Paten, and ewer-shaped Flagon, all bearing the hall marks of 1856 with maker's mark IK for John Keith. The foot of the Chalice is engraved with the sacred monogram; height, $6\frac{3}{8}$ in.; weight, 9 oz. 5 dwts. The centre of the Paten is gilded and ornamented with agnus and flag; and round the rim is inscribed "+ O Lamb of God" etc.; diam., $5\frac{5}{8}$ in.; weight, 3 oz. 14 dwts. The Flagon carries a thumbpiece of wire-work, spout and handle, and round the bowl is the legend "Glory be to God on High"; height, $9\frac{3}{4}$ in.; weight, 14 oz. 8 dwts.—Another silver Paten, date letter 1908, Messrs. Wippell & Co., was presented by the

[1] Formerly Porth Hoddni from the stream Hoddni, now called Howni.

[2] This has since been lost or stolen.

late William Graham Reddie of Penrallt in this parish; diam., 6 in.; weight, 4 oz. 15 dwts; also by the same donor, two glass Cruets with silver-mounted stoppers hall-marked 1908 and 1909 respectively. Mr. Reddie, a partner in the mercantile firm of Messrs. Bulloch Brothers & Co., Ltd., of Rangoon and London, resided for many years in Burmah.—A Wine-Bottle with plated stopper.—Altar Cross, two Altar Vases, two Alms-dishes, two Collecting Plates, all of brass; and a brass Altar Desk, inscribed "The Gift of Edith A. Lord to S. Cynwyl's Church Aberporth 1.3.1911".—The new Bell is by Messrs. Warner & Son; and the old 'square bason' Font mentioned by Sir S. R. Meyrick has been recovered and placed in the churchyard to the left of the entrance-porch.—The earliest entry in the Registers is a marriage in the year 1663.

Aberystwyth (S. Michael).—Formerly a Chapelry in Llanbadarn Vawr, from which a separate parish was formed by Order in Council, Oct. 11, 1861.—The eucharistic vessels consist of a silver Chalice and Plate-Paten of the reign of George III, bearing the hall marks of 1787 with maker's mark *H B* for Hester Bateman. The Chalice, quite plain, with egg-shaped bowl, is inscribed underneath "S^T^ MICHAELS CHURCH ABERYSTWYTH"; height, $7\frac{1}{8}$ in.; weight, 8 oz. 5 dwts. The Plate-Paten, also quite plain, is similarly inscribed; diam., $8\frac{5}{8}$ in.; weight, 8 oz. 15 dwts.—Another silver Chalice and Plate-Paten, copies of the above, bear the hall marks of 1833 with maker's mark IET for J. E. Terry & Co. Both are inscribed underneath "THE GIFT OF *The Rev. John Hunter M.A.* TO S^T^ MICHAELS CHURCH ABERYSTWYTH". Their dimensions are as those of 1787, but the weight of the chalice is here 7 oz. 10 dwts, and of the Plate-Paten 9 oz. 10 dwts. The Rev. John Hunter was Vice-Principal of Battersea Training College, 1844-51. He made several valuable contributions to educational literature, and is described in Thomas Adkins's *History of St. John's College, Battersea* (1906), as having been a man

of 'easy good nature'.—A silver tankard Flagon of the reign of George III, hall-marked 1787, also by Hester Bateman, carries a domical lid, thumbpiece and notched handle; on the drum is inscribed "*The Gift of the Landsmen's Benefit Club* in ABERYSTWYTH *to St. Michael's Chapel* 10th October 1787"; height, 10¼ in.; diam. of base, 6¼ in.; weight, 24 oz. 15 dwts. —A pair of large silver Chalices and Patens of modern-medieval design, hall-marked 1878, with maker's mark T P, all four pieces inscribed underneath "+ S. Michael's Church Aberystwyth 1878". The Chalices with plain bowls, pierced knops on hexagonal stems and the sacred monogram on foot of each, are heavily loaded, one weighing 28 oz., the other 26 oz. 9 dwts. The Patens, decorated in the centre of their sexfoil depressions with the sacred monogram, weigh 5 oz. 10 dwts each.—A silver-mounted glass Flagon, belonging to the same service, is similarly inscribed and hall-marked.—A fifth silver Chalice, also of modern-medieval pattern, is partially gilded, hall-marked 1890 with maker's mark MB AT, and inscribed underneath "S. Michael and All Angels. Aberystwyth 1890"; one of the six panels of the base is embellished with a cross; height, 6¾ in.; weight, 8 oz. 5 dwts.—A silver-mounted glass Cruet of the year 1889 by the same maker.—Another glass Cruet with plated stopper.—Three electro-plated Almsplates, inscribed "*St. Michael's Chapel Aberystwyth*".—A good brass Altar Cross by Messrs. Barkentin & Krall, Regent Street, given by friends in memory of Helen Margaret Stephen, Warden of the Hostel for Women Students at Aberystwyth 1905-08. Miss Stephen who, before coming to Aberystwyth, had been warden of a similar hostel at Manchester, was the 3rd daughter of Sir James Fitzjames Stephen, Bart., by his wife Mary Richenda, daughter of the Rev. J. W. Cunningham, sometime vicar of Harrow-on-the-Hill. "She used to attend St. Michael's Church and was very greatly interested in the Church of England in Wales".—Two Altar Candlesticks, some twelve Altar Vases, Altar Desk, Alms-dish, and eight Almsplates, all

of brass.—Two very good brass Standard Lights, made by The Artificers' Guild, 9 Maddox Street, London, inscribed "A. M. D. G. ET. IN MEMORIAM . I. P. M OBIIT. MCMIX". These were presented 'in happy memory of John Purton Morgan, 3rd officer S.S. Waratah, Lost at Sea July 1909, aged 25'.—A second brass Altar Cross now rests on a window-sill in the north transept.—One Bell, modern.—The Baptismal and Burial Registers begin in 1788; the Marriage Register in 1804.

ABERYSTWYTH (S. MARY).—A Chapel of Ease in the parish of St. Michael, used for Welsh services and consecrated June 3, 1873.—The Communion vessels consist of a pair of modern-medieval silver Chalices and Patens and a Flagon. One of the Chalices and the Flagon are hall-marked 1877, the other three pieces 1878, and all bear for maker's mark SS for Stephen Smith, and the following inscription, "+ St. Mary's Church Aberystwyth 1880 + To the Glory of God and for His Service in affectionate memory of Jeanetta Roberts the wife of the Revd. R. Roberts Vicar of Amlwch. The Gift of her mother Elizabeth Roberts of Blaengader". The bases of the Chalices are ornamented with the sacred monogram; height, $7\frac{3}{4}$ in.; weight of one, 12 oz. 15 dwts, of the other 14 oz. 5 dwts. The Patens are decorated in centre with sacred monogram; diam. of each, 6 in.; weights, 5 oz. and 5 oz. 5 dwts. The Flagon is ewer-shaped, with spout, handle, and thumbpiece; height, $12\frac{1}{2}$ in.; weight, 33 oz. 5 dwts. All five pieces are embellished with fruit and conventional foliage.—Two glass Cruets, one mounted in electro-plate, the other having a plated stopper.—Two electro-plated Almsplates, inscribed underneath "*St. Michael's Chapel Aberystwyth*" (there are three similar ones at St. Michael's Church).—Altar Cross, four Altar Vases, and Alms-dish, all of brass; also four wooden Platters for collecting alms.

Aberystwyth (Holy Trinity).—This new Church, consecrated Aug. 10, 1886, and St. Michael's, are the only two churches in the whole of Cardiganshire, in which the services are conducted solely in English.—A pair of silver Chalices and Patens, one being hall-marked 1890 and the other 1891; also an ewer-shaped silver Flagon bearing the hall mark of 1887. All were made by H. E. Willis, and bear the following inscription: "+ Holy Trinity Church Aberystwyth 1892" and "+ To the Glory of God, and for His Service. Presented by John and Elizabeth Watkins in loving Memory of their daughter Mary Jane". The Chalices are of the modern-medieval fashion; height, $7\frac{3}{8}$ in.; diam. of bowl, $3\frac{7}{8}$ in., of foot, $5\frac{1}{8}$ in.; weights, 14 oz. and 13 oz. 15 dwts. The Patens, each 6 in. in diameter, weigh 4 oz. 15 dwts apiece. The Flagon, $11\frac{1}{2}$ in. in height, weighs 19 oz. 15 dwts.—A brass Altar Cross, presented by the Dowager Lady Glanusk; four altar Vases, an Alms-dish, and a Font Ewer, all of brass, the last being the gift of Mrs. Phillips, widow of Evan Owen Phillips, late Dean of St. David's, who died March 2, 1897.—One Bell, modern.—The Font of Caen-stone was given by brothers and sisters in memory of Mary Eugenia, daughter of Edward John and Mary Jones.

Bangor (S. David).—It may be well to say here that the name *Bangor* in this instance as in that of *Bangor Teivi* is not known to have any ecclesiastical signification.—This parish was formed out of Llanbadarn Vawr by Order in Council, dated March 4, 1844.—The silver Cup of the reign of George III, now in use here as a Chalice, was probably made for domestic purposes. It bears the hall mark of 1805 with maker's mark J.E in quatrefoil for John Emes. The lower part of the bowl, the inside of which is gilded, is decorated with foliage in repoussé, as too is the base which is also embellished with the sacred monogram, cross and nails, within rays. Close up to the mouth of the bowl is inscribed "BANGOR

EPISCOPAL CHAPEL, 1839". Height, 7 in.; diam. of bowl, $3\frac{7}{8}$ in., of foot, $3\frac{5}{8}$ in.; weight, 11 oz. 18 dwts.—A silver domestic Plate with shaped and moulded rim, now used as a Paten, of the reign of George III, bearing the hall mark of 1765, with maker's mark I.P E.W for John Parker and Ed. Wakelin. In its centre is again engraved "BANGOR" etc. with sacred monogram, etc., as above. Scratched underneath is the shop mark "No. 26" and its original weight "14 : 12". Diam., $9\frac{5}{8}$ in.; present weight, 13 oz. 10 dwts. The above mentioned pieces may have been the gifts of Mr. Thomas Bonsall of Glan Rheidol, who was the son of the Rev. Isaac Bonsall, rector of Llanwrin, Co. Montgomery.—A glass Flagon with silver-mounted stopper, hall-marked 1879, and made by Cox & Sons.—Two brass Candlesticks, the gifts of Mrs. Rees; two brass Altar Vases given by Miss Ethel Goddard; and two wooden Platters.—The Font, which now contains an earthenware Bason,[3] was presented by the Rector of Mortlake in 1887. —One Bell.—The earliest Register dates from 1839.

GOGINAN MISSION CHURCH.—Licensed Dec. 29, 1866.—Chalice, Paten, and Flagon, all of electro-plate.—Two brass Candlesticks and two Altar Vases, presented by Mrs. John Rees, wife of the late vicar.

[3] The "Bason" recalls to mind a remarkable custom told me by the Rev. D. H. Davies, late vicar of Verwick and Mount. It is said of one in Cardiganshire, *cavodd i vedyddio ar goffin i vam*, he was baptized on his mother's coffin, with reference to a practice which perhaps originated prior to the time of Henry VIII, when records of all baptisms, marriages and burials were commanded to be kept. In the case of a child being bereaved of its parents, the mother dying in child-birth, it appears that it was a rule that at the mother's funeral the coffin should be brought outside the house; a bason was then placed upon the coffin and the child was baptized over its mother's body. This was done to show in the presence of a large assembly of witnesses that the child was legitimately the offspring of the deceased. Thus any dispute as to the child's right to property left by the mother was avoided. The present vicar of St.

Bangor Teivi (S. David).—This Church has been denuded of its ancient plate, presumably about the time of its restoration when the present modern-medieval service was acquired, consisting of a silver Chalice and Paten bearing the hall marks of 1857 with the maker's mark I.K for John Keith. Beneath both vessels are inscribed "S. David Bangor on Tivy 1858". The knop dividing the stem of the chalice is decorated with fleurs-de-lys and the base with the sacred monogram; height, $6\frac{1}{4}$ in.; weight, 8 oz. In the centre of the Paten is engraved the same monogram and the rim is ornamented with a cross botonnée; diam., $6\frac{1}{8}$ in.; weight, 4 oz. 5 dwts.—A glass Flagon with plated stopper; and brass Alms-dish bearing underneath the same inscription as on Chalice and Paten, and round the rim "Lay up for yourselves Treasures in Heaven".—There are here no ornaments on the Altar.—One Bell.

Bettws Bledrws (S. Bledrws).—With the exception of the Tower and West-end this church was renovated in the year 1887 by Messrs. Herbert and Wilmot Inglis-Jones, in memory of their father John Inglis-Jones of Derry Ormond Park.—It now possesses a silver Chalice with illegible maker's mark only, stamped three times on the bowl. The inscribed date on its Paten, viz. 1606, might very well be the year in which this Cup was re-made from its medieval predecessor. (*Plate* viii). Round the middle of the bowl is engraved, after the Elizabethan style, an intersecting zig-zagged band of strap-work enclosing woodbine foliage, with leaf-ornament above and below each of the four points of intersection. The stem is divided by a bold filleted knop. Round the foot is a simple line band enclosing hyphen-marks. Height, $6\frac{3}{16}$ in.; diam. of bowl, $2\frac{7}{8}$ in.; depth, 3 in.; diam. of foot, 3 in.; weight,

Dogmael's, Pembrokeshire, the Rev. John Myfenydd Morgan, was thus baptized on Aug. 6, 1852. The ceremony has also been performed in recent years at Fishguard by the Calvinistic Methodists.

5 oz. The silver Paten, serving the Cup as a cover, appears to have been converted from the old Pre-Reformation Paten. Underneath is inscribed " * BETTVS BLEDRVS * THOMAS * PH̃ES 1606". It bears no hall marks, is very thin and frail, and was probably reduced in size in the year 1606. In the centre of its slight, plain and circular depression may be seen with a magnifying glass traces of gilding, but any device such as a *Manus Dei*, Vernicle, Agnus, or Sacred Monogram which it may have borne has been beaten out. Round the face-rim, which is about $\frac{3}{8}$ in. wide, there are now two circular lines, whilst round the underneath rim there is one line. Diam., $3\frac{9}{16}$ in.; weight, 19 dwts. The present Rector, the Rev. D. A. Thomas, sends me (Dec. 14, 1913) the following particulars relating to the above vessels written by one of his predecessors: "The history of the old Communion Plate of this Parish (viz. Chalice and Paten) is almost unique and very interesting. During the restoration of the Parish Church in 1887, the Chalice and Paten were found by the work people in the debris underneath the Pulpit. The Paten was in good condition, but the Chalice was broken in two. Colonel Philips, who was then trustee here during the minority of the present Squire, and who took a very great interest in the restoration, sent the Plate to a Silversmith in London who repaired them, and now they are as good as ever. The date on the Paten is 1606. R. Lloyd Jones, Rector, August, 1900."—A Chalice, Paten with foot, and tankard Flagon, all of electro-plate and decorated with the sacred monogram, cross and nails, within rays.—Two brass Altar Candlesticks; and a brass Altar Desk inscribed "Given to the Glory of God and as a mark of affection and esteem, for John Inglis Jones Esquire, one of the kindest and most considerate of Masters, by John Waterman, Butler, Derry Ormond, 1887".—An Alms-dish of wood, measuring about 21 in. in diameter, made and presented by a former rector, viz. the Rev. Richard Jenkins (1867-1895).—The bowl of the Font, noted by Sir Samuel R. Meyrick, is similar to

LLANDYVRIOG.

ELIZABETH. DATE: 1577.

BLAENPORTH.

ELIZABETHAN.

those at Llansantffraid and Henvynyw (see Aberaeron).[4] It now stands on a new pedestal, and its present Cover is the work of the above named Mr. Jenkins, being composed of fragments of oak from the old church of Bettws Bledrws; Llanidan, Anglesey; St. David's Cathedral; Llanbadarn Vawr; Llandinam, Mont.; Llanvihangel Genau'r Glyn, Cardiganshire; Llechylched, Anglesey. Seventeen pieces of brass decorate the cover bearing the names of the churches from which the various pieces of oak were obtained.—It is recorded in a Terrier of the year 1900 that 'the old Altar was kept in the Rectory schoolroom'.—The Registers date only from 1813. —One Bell, which according to the present rector, the Rev. D. A. Thomas, bears no marks or inscription.

Bettws Ivan (S. John).—Formerly a Chapel to Penbryn, but separated by Order in Council, dated 28th December, 1866.—A small and beautiful silver Elizabethan Chalice and Paten cover (*Plate* iii), bearing the maker's mark only, viz. ⓂⓂ, the foot or handle of the cover being inscribed with the date "1 × 5 * 7 × 6". Round the bowl of the Chalice are the usual two bands of decorated strapwork, the upper one interlacing three times and enclosing woodbine foliation, a spray being carried above and below each point of intersection. Within the lower band is engraved "+ POCVLVM * ECLESYE * DE * BETVS * YEVAN *". The stem is divided by a tiny hyphened and filleted knop; and a band of vertical line moulding appears beneath the bowl and at the junction between stem and foot. Height, $5\frac{7}{8}$ in.; diam. of bowl, $2\frac{7}{8}$ in., of foot, $3\frac{1}{16}$ in.; depth of bowl, $2\frac{3}{4}$ in.; weight,

[4] This Font was also found "imbedded in the wall behind the pulpit" at the time of the above mentioned "restoration", and since it is the one noted by Meyrick about 1810 it is evident that it was so imbedded between that time and 1887; it is obvious that the silver Chalice (then broken in two) and the Paten were buried at the same time. For another instance of the burial of Communion vessels within comparatively recent times, see my *Church Plate of Gloucestershire*, p. 139.

5 oz. 5 dwts. With the exception of the above mentioned date and maker's mark the Paten cover is quite plain; height, $1\frac{1}{4}$ in.; diam., $3\frac{1}{8}$ in.; weight, 1 oz. 18 dwts.—A pewter Plate, $8\frac{3}{8}$ in. in diameter with rim incised "G H"; a wooden Alms-plate; and two brass Altar Vases.—One Bell, upon which there appears to be an inscription, but too inaccessible to read.—Here, as at Penbryn, Capel Cynon, Llandysilio Gogo, Llandyvriog, and other places, the custom still prevails for the men to sit on the north side and the women on the south.[5] This custom is no antiquarian revival, having nothing to do with the Oxford Movement.—'The Registers begin in 1813; some other old ragged worn-out small Registers here date further back, but it is difficult to make anything of these records', so writes a former vicar, the Rev. T. E. Jones (Aug. 24, 1900).

Bryngwyn (S. Mary).—Formerly a Chapel to Penbryn, but separated as chapel to Bettws Ivan December 28, 1866.—A pewter Chalice with knopped stem, bearing no marks; height, $7\frac{1}{2}$ in.; diam. of mouth, 4 in.—A pewter Plate, $10\frac{7}{8}$ in. in diameter; no marks save scratchings underneath "R F D" and "1722", probably the year in which both this and the cup were acquired.—An electro-plated Chalice and Plate, both decorated with the sacred monogram.—A brass Altar Cross, presented by Mrs. Heaven of Aberceri in this parish; two brass Altar Vases and a portable Box for collecting Alms (see Bettws Leuci).—One Bell.—The earliest Register is in bad condition and is said to date from 1795.

Bettws Leuci (S. Lleuci).—Formerly a Chapelry in the parish of Llanddewi Vrevi.—The eucharistic vessels are of electro-plate, and consist of a Chalice, two Patens, and a

[5] I am told by the Rev. D. H. Davies, late vicar of Verwick and Mount, that he remembers this practice in vogue at the *Methodist Chapel* in Abergorlech about the year 1848 or 1849.

Flagon, all inscribed "Eglwys Bettws Leiki Rhodd M. G. Dydd Pasg 1878"; on one of the Patens the donor's name, Margaret Griffiths, is given in lieu of the initials. Mrs. Griffiths was of Gelli, Talsarn.—A portable Collecting Box of wood, with handle; length, $12\frac{1}{2}$ in.; diam. of box, $5\frac{5}{8}$ in. by $5\frac{7}{8}$ in. Boxes of this fashion are found in Llanddewi Vrevi and Bryngwyn in this county, Cenarth and Penboyr in Carmarthenshire, and Johnston in Pembrokeshire.—The Registers begin in 1813.

Blaenpenal[6] (S. David).—Formerly a Chapelry under Llanddewi Vrevi.—The Church, consecrated Sept. 2nd, 1903, was substituted for the old Church by Instrument dated Jan. 28th, 1904.—A Chalice, Paten, and Flagon, all of electro-plate.[7] Beneath the flagon is inscribed "The Gift of W. J. Waterhouse, Plas Waun Fawr, Tregaron, 1903. Rev. Z. M. Davies, Vicar"; on the bowl is written "Eglwys + Dewi + Sant Blaenpennal".—Brass Altar Cross, two brass Altar Vases, and two Platters of wood for collecting alms.—One Bell, new. —The earliest Register dates from 1813.

Blaenporth[8] (S. David).—A fine Elizabethan silver Chalice of the usual type (*Plate* iv), bearing the maker's mark only, viz. ; its Paten cover has been lost. Round the bowl (the inside of which is now gilded) are the customary two bands of decorated strap-work; the upper one interlaces three times, enclosing woodbine foliation, with spray above and below

[6] The present vicar, the Rev. D. G. Davies, founded the first Welsh Church in Canada, viz. Dewi Sant, Llewelyn Settlement, in the Prairie diocese of Saskatchewan (see *Titus & Eliz. Evans MSS.*, Vol. 25, pp. 101-104).

[7] The Rev. Timothy Davies, the present vicar of Gartheli *cum* Bettws Leuci, tells me that he remembers a Chalice of earthenware being used in this church.

[8] Formerly Blaen Porth Hoddnant, from the stream Hoddnant; Hoddnant, from Hoddni, is now called Howni.

each point of intersection; within the lower band is inscribed "+ POCVLVM * ECLESIE * DE * BLAYNPORTH". The stem is divided by a hyphened and filleted knop; and a band of vertical line moulding appears beneath the bowl and between stem and base. Height, $7\frac{1}{8}$ in.; diam. of bowl, $3\frac{1}{2}$ in., of foot, $3\frac{5}{8}$ in.; depth of bowl, $3\frac{1}{2}$ in.; weight, 9 oz. 18 dwts. The box in which the plate is kept is inscribed "St. David's Blaenporth 1865", doubtless the year in which the inside of the bowl was gilded.—A large Paten on foot, of base metal, bearing the maker's name, James Dixon & Sons, Sheffield, and the letters "E P B M" which mean 'electroplated Britannia metal'; also a Flagon of base metal.—A brass Altar Cross, inscribed "In . loving . Memory . of . Mary . Anne . Prichard 12 . June . 1890". M. A. Prichard was second wife of Charles Arthur Prichard of Tyllwyd (who died Nov. 18, 1862, aged 65 years), and daughter of Capt. T. P. Jones-Parry, R.N., of Llwyn Onn, co. Denbigh.—Two Altar Candlesticks, four Altar Vases, and Alms-dish, all of brass; beneath the last is inscribed "+ Blaen-Porth Church, Cardiganshire 1864", and round the rim "+ To do good" etc.—A Font, of the real Victorian brand, takes the place of the ancient one which was thrown out about the year 1865 when the old Church was entirely demolished, the incumbent being the Rev. D. W. Herbert, the churchwarden Mr. S. H. Jones-Parry of Tyllwyd in this parish (*ob.* Aug. 12, 1907, aged 77 years), and the architect, Mr. R. J. Withers.—Two Bells.—The earliest Register is said to date from 1709.

Capel Cynon (S. Cynon).—Formerly a Chapelry to Llandysilio Gogo, and made into a rectory in 1867. This poor little Church, which had been suffered to fall into decay, was rebuilt by the parishioners in 1820. It is known in the neighbourhood as Eglwys Vach. It possesses a silver Chalice of the year 1787, with maker's mark IK probably for John Kidder. The plain bowl (the inside of which is gilded) is

egg-shaped ; beneath the bowl and round its slender stem as well as round the rim of foot are bands of beaded moulding. Height, $5\frac{3}{4}$ in. ; diam. of bowl, $3\frac{7}{16}$ in. ; weight, 8 oz. 4 dwts.—A Paten and Flagon of base metal, the last being inscribed "For the Use of the Church of St. Cynon Cardiganshire Christmas 1891".—An earthenware Plate for collecting alms, and a wooden Font,[9] having a square-shaped bowl of painted deal, standing on a rotten stem. The stone Font belonging to this church is now in the parish church of Cenarth, Carmarthenshire.—There are here no ornaments on the Altar.—One Bell. —About the year 1800, according to Meyrick, "a curious vessel, somewhat resembling a coffee-pot," was dug up in the parish of Llandysilio Gogo near a dilapidated chapel. No doubt Capel Cynon, then in ruins, is the chapelry referred to. The vessel would seem to have been a pewter tankard Flagon, as the writer conjectures that it was "designed to hold the sacramental wine". In 1810 it was in the possession of David Lloyd of Allt yr Odin, on whose estate it was found. "I am not aware", writes the present lord-lieutenant, Mr. H. Davies-Evans (21/11/12), "of what became of this vessel, but I will endeavour to obtain information for you".—The separation of the sexes is in vogue here and also for the most part at the Talgarreg Mission Church (see Bettws Ivan).—The Registers begin in 1822.

Talgarreg Mission Church (S. David).—For some twenty-five years prior to the erection of this modern church the services were held in a coach-house.—A pewter two-handled Chalice, bearing no marks, and two pewter Plates.—An electro-plated Chalice, presented by Mrs.

[9] There are two other wooden Fonts known in Wales, one found near Dinas Mowddwy, co. Merioneth, and another at Evenechtyd, co. Denbigh. Both appear to be hewn out of solid blocks, and are illustrated in Mr. Francis Bond's *Fonts and Font Covers* (1908) ; this specimen at Capel Cynon is a 19th century production.

Longcroft, Llanina ; and a Paten of similar quality, made by Walker & Hall, Sheffield, inscribed "Presented by the Rev. E. A. Davies, May 19th, 1899".—One Bell, new, presented by the late Mrs. Pryse of Bwlchbychan.

CARDIGAN[1] or ABERTEIVI (S. MARY).—A costly Service of silver-gilt (*Plate* xvi), consisting of a pair of Chalices, two Patens, an oval-shaped Alms-dish, and an enormous tankard-shaped Flagon, all bearing the hall marks of 1783, with maker's mark I Y divided by a pellet, for James Young, as in Freystrop, Pembrokeshire. Chalices of the Georgian period are as a rule both inelegant and inconvenient, but in these specimens very great depth of bowl is avoided, the swelling and embellished knop dividing the stem affords a firm hold for the priest to pass the vessel safely into the hands of the communicants, and the base by its width affords stability on the altar. The band of beaded moulding on the knop is repeated on the base. One side of each bowl is decorated with the ornament so dear to the heart of our Georgian forefathers, viz. the sacred monogram,

[1] Early in the 12th cent., one of the de Clares built a church dedicated to the Holy Trinity at Cardigan, and annexed it to the great de Clare house at Gloucester. This church was known to the Welsh by the name of *Landov* or *Lando=Llanddwyv* or *Llanddwy=ecclesia Dei*, the church of God. Later in the century Rhys ab Gruffydd founded Cardigan Priory, to which the parish church of St. Mary belonged. Llanddwyv and the Priory Church are to be carefully distinguished ; the former belonged to St. Peter's, Gloucester, and the latter to Chertsey in Surrey.

The story of Our Lady's Taper of Cardigan is as follows. Sometime between the 12th and 16th centuries an image of the Virgin Mary was found on the R. Teivi with her divine Son on her lap and a lighted taper in her hand. It was first taken apparently to *Llanddwyv* Church, where it refused to stop, and was found in St. Mary's Church with the taper still burning. And the taper remained burning for nine years, but then went out because someone swore falsely on it. However, it was still regarded as a most potent relic, being worshipped and kissed by many pilgrims, and being frequently used to swear on. It was removed by Bishop Barlow of St. David's in 1538, and despatched to Thomas Cromwell as "a devilish delusion". The ex-prior of Cardigan Priory and the Vicar of Cardigan were ordered to preach to the people and expose the superstition.

cross and nails, within rays; the other side is inscribed in cursive characters "*Laetitia Cornwallis, E. L. Loveden Esq^r., Marg^t. Loveden 1783*". The dimensions of the Chalices are as follows: height, $10\frac{3}{8}$ in.; diam. of bowl, $4\frac{1}{16}$ in., of foot, $4\frac{9}{16}$ in; weight of one, 20 oz., of the other, 19 oz. 10 dwts. The centres of both Patens are decorated with the above mentioned sacred monogram etc.; and the rims bearing the same inscription as the chalices are ornamented with beaded moulding; diam., $7\frac{1}{8}$ in.; weights, 9 oz. and 8 oz. 15 dwts. The oval-shaped Dish, which doubtless was intended for alms, is now used as a Credence Paten, and is inscribed and decorated like the Patens; length, 14 in.; width, $10\frac{3}{8}$ in.; weight, 22 oz. 5 dwts. The Flagon is a very tall and massive tankard with flat lid, open thumbpiece, handle with stopped whistle. Beaded moulding is introduced round the rim of the widely-splayed base, at the termination of the handle and at the two points where it is attached to the drum. On the drum is inscribed "*Laetitia Cornwallis by her Will dated 13^th Day of Nov^r. 1731 devised to Tho^s Pryse of Gogerthan in the County of Cardigan Esq^r or his Heir at Law the Sum of One Hundred Pounds to be by him or his Heir laid out in Buying such a set of Silver Gilt Plate for the Communion Service in the Chief Church of the said Town of Cardigan as he or his Heir should see fit. The Trust devolving as Heir at Law of the said Tho^s Pryse to Margaret the Wife of Edw^d Loveden Loveden of Gogerthan aforesaid and of Buscot Park in the County of Berks Esq^r was by them Executed in the year 1783 and the Interest which had accumulated expended in the Purchase of an Altar Piece &c*". Immediately above this inscription is the sacred monogram as on the other five pieces. Height, $14\frac{3}{4}$ in.; diam. of base, $8\frac{1}{4}$ in.; weight, *c.* 62 oz. Laetitia Cornwallis, who also presented eucharistic vessels to the churches of Llansadwrn, Llanwrda, and Llangadock, all in the county of Carmarthen, was the daughter and co-heir of Thomas Cornwallis of Abermarlais in that county. She was, so I am informed by the vicar of

Fulham, the Rev. W. C. Muriel (Mar. 11th, 1913), buried in her father's tomb at Fulham. It is recorded of her that 'she exchanged this life for a better at Nemours in France, on her way to Aix, whither she was going for the recovery of her health in the year 1740, aged 46. She dyed as she had lyved a bright example of every virtue and accomplishment that makes life happiness, and death a blessing'. Edward Loveden Loveden, whose original surname was Townsend (of Cirencester), assumed the surname Loveden upon acquiring the estates of his great-uncle Edward Loveden (the last of the Lovedens of Buscot, Berks), who died in 1749. His first wife (whose name accompanies her husband's on the above mentioned Chalices, Patens, and Dish) was Margaret Pryse, heir of Lewis Pryse of Gogerddan, by whom he had one son Pryse, and two daughters, Margaret and Jane. Pryse Loveden upon inheriting the estates of his maternal ancestors assumed the surname of Pryse. His sister Margaret married in Oct., 1796, the Rev. Dr. Samuel Wilson Warneford, rector and patron of Bourton-on-the-Hill, Glos., the generous and well-known founder of the *Warneford Clerical Trust* and *Ecclesiastical Charity* in the district forming the ancient Diocese of Gloucester. Pryse Pryse, Member of Parliament for Cardigan 1818-1849, was succeeded by his son Pryse Pryse, who in 1849 assumed the surname of Loveden and also became Member for Cardigan, retaining the seat until his death in 1855. The latter's only son was created a Baronet, as Sir Pryse Pryse, July 28, 1866, having again adopted the surname of Pryse in 1863.—Three modern pewter Plates, each $9\frac{5}{8}$ in. in diameter.—A brass Altar Cross, inscribed "AD DEI GLORIAM"; three Altar Vases, Altar Desk, Font Ewer decorated with sacred monogram and measuring $22\frac{1}{4}$ in. in height, and an Alms-dish, 15 in. in diameter, all of brass.—In 1705 the Church Tower, containing five Bells, fell down and was not entirely rebuilt until 1748. All these bells were recast in 1754 and a sixth added by Thomas Lester, a London bell-founder, through the generosity of John Lloyd, Esq., of Peterwell, M.P.

LLANGRANNOG.

ELIZABETH. DATE: 1574.

LLANARTH.

ELIZABETHAN.

for co. Cardigan, 1747-55, and John Symmons, Esq.,[2] of Llanstinan, Pembrokeshire, M.P. for Cardigan 1746-61. The weight of the Tenor Bell was 16 cwt. In 1810 five of these bells were again recast by John Rudhall of Gloucester. They are inscribed as follows, (*a*)[3] "I RUDHALL FECT 1810 (scroll)"; (*b*) IOHN RUDHALL GLOCESTER FECT 1810 (scroll)"; (*c*) I RUDHALL GLOCESTER FECT 1810 (scroll)"; (*d*) I. R. FECT 1810 (scroll)"; (*e*) "⁘ IOHN RUDHALL GLOCESTER FECT 1810 (scroll)"; (*f*) [in 1880 the remaining Lester bell of 1754 was recast, the old inscription being wisely retained] "VIVAT . REX . FLOREAT . GREX . ANNO DOMINI 1754 . PROSPERITY TO THE TOWN AND CORPORATION[4] OF CARDIGAN RECAST WILLIAM CVNOG DAVIES—VICAR 1880 LEWIS EVANS MAYOR" "CAST BY JOHN WARNER & SONS LONDON".—The earliest Register, now well restored, dates from 1653.

[2] Probably the donor of the silver Chalice to Puncheston (see *Church Plate of Pembrokeshire*, p. 81).

[3] N.B.—When recording bell-inscriptions I do not invariably number the bells diatonically.

[4] Cardiganshire contains three Boroughs, viz. Cardigan, Aberystwyth, and Lampeter. The Corporation of Cardigan possesses an interesting double seal, of which it is said the two halves differ in date by about four centuries. On one is the legend "SIGLLVM : COMVNE : BURGENSIVM : DE CARDIGAM", which is stated to date from about 1250. On the other is the legend "+ ANCHORA . SPEI . CERETICAE . EST . INTE . DOMINE", ascribed to the first half of the 17th century. The matrices of these two seals, after they ceased to be used in 1895, were handed over to the then mayor, Mr. James Williams, to deposit in the museum of the University College, Aberystwyth. This Mr. Williams neglected to do, and I am informed by the Rev. D. H. Davies that they are now (March 25, 1914) in the safe belonging to the Corporation, in the custody of the town clerk, Mr. D. Morgan Jones. Fair impressions are given in Lewis's *Top. Dict.* (1833). The seal now in use is modern. The insignia of the Corporation also include two Caroline silver Maces; a third is said to have disappeared some years ago. The larger of the two is 13½ inches long; on its flat top appear the arms of Charles I, with the motto "DIEV ET MON DROIT" with the king's initials C R on either side. On the shaft is engraved "*Donum Jacobi Phillipps de Tregibby in Comitatu Cardigan Armigeri*" and "*Dedit Burgo An. Domi* 1647". Colonel James Phillipps was high sheriff of Cardiganshire in 1649, and Member of Parliament for the county in 1654, 56 and 59.

Cellan (All Saints).[5]—A restored Elizabethan silver Chalice, with Paten cover. The bowl was remade in 1667 or 68 by a goldsmith whose mark was a rose surmounted by a crown; this mark is punched four times on the bowl. Close up to the lip there is a band of plain intersecting strap-work enclosing foliage different from the conventional Elizabethan style, and very rudely executed. The upper part of the band consists of only one line and there appear no ornaments at the points of intersection. Within a lower band of strap-work on the bowl is engraved "* POCVLVM * ECLESIE * DE * KELLAN * 1668 * (scroll ornament)". Both bands are obviously in imitation of those on the original bowl. The stem and foot are Elizabethan and carry two bands of vertical line moulding, that is, immediately beneath the bowl and at the junction between stem and foot; the stem is divided by a small filleted knop engraved with intermittent lines. Height, $5\frac{3}{4}$ in.; diam. of bowl, 3 in., of foot, $3\frac{1}{2}$ in.; weight, 6 oz. 19 dwts. The Paten cover carries no marks and no decoration other than two simple lines round the edge of the rim and also round the edge of handle or foot; height, $\frac{3}{4}$ in.; diam., $3\frac{1}{2}$ in.; weight, 2 oz. 12 dwts.—A modern silver Paten, bearing the hall mark of 1883, with maker's mark HEW in a tri-lobed

His wife was "the matchless Orinda", whose poems attained considerable popularity. The smaller silver Mace is 13 inches in length and much like its fellow in general design; there are no initials, but the royal arms appear as before and the date 1647. Both Maces appear to be void of hall marks.

Aberystwyth possesses no insignia except the Borough Seal (modern), with the legend "CORPORATION OF ABERYSTWYTH", which surrounds 'a ruined tower of Aberystwyth Castle' (see Mr. LI. Jewitt's *Corporation Plate*, 1895).

[5] Cellan means a little cell. The supposed female saint, Callwen, to whom the church is generally ascribed, is not very well authenticated. Her name does not seem to appear in any ancient list or calendar. It is true that Edward Lhwyd mentions a spring near the church, called Ffynnon Callwen, from which he says that it is supposed that Cellan takes its name. Sir Edward Anwyl, however, informs me that he does not think that Cellan and Callwen can possibly be the same word. Lhwyd

stamp. Round the rim is engraved what is intended to be '+ Cymmerwch, bwyttêwch; hwn yw fy Nghorph'; underneath "I Eglwys Cellan: Er Cof am Evan a Margaret Thomas Pontfaen, a'u mherch Sarah Anne . 1883". Diam., $5\frac{1}{4}$ in.; weight, 3 oz. 12 dwts.—A glass Flagon with plated mount.—A large pewter Plate, $13\frac{1}{2}$ in. in diameter, stamped "LONDON"; other marks, illegible.—A small pewter Plate, $8\frac{5}{8}$ in. in diameter, by John Batcheler, dating from about 1762.—A Platter of wood for collecting alms.—One Bell, having no inscription. Dr. J. J. Raven, in a Paper which he read at Lampeter, August, 1878, states that the Cellan Bell was according to the then rector "about 150 years old".—The Baptismal Register begins 1779, Marriage and Burial, 1780.

CILCENNIN ([6]).—This Church, formerly a Chapelry of Llanbadarn Treveglwys, possesses a silver Chalice of the reign of James I. The bowl, which is quite plain, has been restored, on which occasion perhaps the hall marks disappeared, but the inscription close up to the mouth still remains, viz. "KIL KININ 1621". The cup follows the Elizabethan fashion and the stem is divided by a small knop with little fillet above and below. Beneath the base is incised a very unusual piece

also says that there is in the parish a *Bedd y Vorwyn*, the virgin's grave. But he distinctly states that the feast day is All Saints, Nov. 1, to whom Browne Willis ascribes the church. Callwen in Breconshire seems to be nothing more than a late bungle from the old name of that quondam chapelry, viz. Capel Ystrad Wallwen (see *Church Plate of Breconshire*, 137 note). There is in Cellan parish a very large stone, sixteen feet in length, called Maen Prenvol Gwalltgwyn, Whitehair's Chest stone, but whether there is any connection between this name and Wallwen or Walltwen I cannot say.

[6] Ascribed according to Browne Willis to the Holy Trinity; Meyrick (ed. 1907), St. Cenwyn; Lewis, St. Cannen; the two last are certainly incorrect. The name Llanbadarn Cilcennin (see *Chantry Reports*) may point to Padarn. On the other hand, a balladist, Stephen Jones, of the first half of the last century, describes himself as of "Llanfaeryw [neu Cilcennin]". Llanvaeryw looks like a genuine name, but I know of no saint Maeryw or Baeryw.

of information, viz. the cost, "44s. 6d."; this sum would include the Paten cover which has been lost. Height, 6 in.; diam. of bowl (inside now gilded), $3\frac{3}{8}$ in.; depth, $2\frac{7}{8}$ in.; weight, 6 oz. 11 dwts.—A silver Paten with moulded rim of the reign of George IV, bearing the hall mark of 1825 with maker's mark *JH*. The centre of this piece, originally made for domestic purposes, is decorated with the sacred monogram, cross and nails, within rays; underneath is inscribed "*The Gift of Mrs. Thos Winwood of Ty Glyn Ayron to the Parish of Cilcennin 1835*". Diam., $8\frac{1}{2}$ in.; weight, 11 oz. 5 dwts. Thomas Winwood formerly of the city of Bristol died October 16, 1838, aged 54 years; Rachel his wife died Nov. 18, 1873, aged 74 years.—An electro-plated Flagon, inscribed on the bowl "H. T. C. [i.e. Holy Trinity, Cilcennin] 1891"; also a Salver of base metal standing on three feet.—A brass Altar Cross, presented on Good Friday, 1909, by Major Charles Bernard Morland; also two brass Altar Vases, being the gifts of Mrs. Susanna Mary Rudman of Tymawr in this parish, who upon the death of her brother, Mr. W. F. D. Saunders, Oct. 1, 1910, resumed the surname of Saunders.—One Bell which apparently bears an inscription but too inaccessible to decipher. —A modern Font; the square bowl of the ancient one rests in the porch.—The present Registers of Baptisms, Marriages and Burials are said to begin in 1724.

Ciliau Aeron (S. Michael).—A silver Chalice of the reign of Charles II, bearing the hall mark of 1671 with maker's mark SR with cinquefoil below, in a plain heraldic shield. The bowl is of beaker shape with cable moulding round its flat base; the stem and foot are low, trumpet-shaped, and formed of one piece of metal. On the bowl is inscribed "K", the initial letter of the name Kiliau (*Plate* xiii). The shape is a common one in the Restoration Period (see Introduction). Height, 5 in.; diam. of bowl, $3\frac{1}{8}$ in., of foot, $3\frac{3}{16}$ in.; depth of bowl, $3\frac{5}{8}$ in.; weight, 5 oz. 14 dwts. The lip is badly cracked and the foot

slightly crushed. There is no Paten cover.—A service of electro-plate, consisting of a Chalice, Paten and Flagon, being the gifts of Mrs. Jones, Castle Green, Aberaeron, the widow of a former schoolmaster in Ciliau Aeron.—Two pewter Plates, one measuring $9\frac{3}{8}$ in. in diameter, the other $8\frac{7}{8}$ in.; the first is stamped "LONDON" with crowned rose, and the second is by B & Co. whose marks are also found on a dish at Caeo, Carmarthenshire, dated 1787.—The octagonal shaped Bowl of the old Font though broken is still preserved; it has a drain-hole and there are indications of its once having had a cover. When the present vicar (the Rev. W. Owen) came here in 1902 the Altar Rail was so high that the communicants *stood* when receiving the Holy Communion (see Mount); the rail has now been lowered and the people kneel.—There are no ornaments on the Altar.—The Registers date from 1836.—The one Bell[7] which this church possesses is of unusual interest and importance, for it is the first of its type that has been discovered. It is inscribed "+ SAN CTE ⁝ MICHA ⁝ EL ⁝ ORA ⁝ PRO ⁝ NOBIS". The initial cross and lettering are unknown. "I should think", writes Mr. H. B. Walters (Nov. 10, 1913), "it would be safe to date the bell in the fourteenth century, say

[7] A few more Pre-Reformation Bells may be discovered in Cardiganshire. Only two are known to me so far, the one at Llandygwy (date, *c.* 1500) and that which I found at Ciliau Aeron, both by unknown founders. Pembrokeshire is much richer in medieval bells and doubtless more will be discovered. In 1906 Dr. Amherst D. Tyssen found no fewer than six in south Pembrokeshire, viz. St. Issel's, Saundersfoot (1320-1350); Gumfreston (1320-1350); Stackpole Elidyr or Cheriton (1440-1450); Penaly (1480-1500); Tenby (1480-1510); Hodgeston (1500-1520). The dates here given are not Dr. Tyssen's but those of Mr. H. B. Walters, who tells me that there is a bell at St. Thomas', Haverfordwest, resembling that at Cheriton and of the same date. The medieval bell at St. David's Cathedral is inscribed "SOLI DEO HONOR ET GLORIA"; the initial cross is numbered 25 on Plate ii in H. T. Ellacombe's *Church Bells of Gloucestershire*. Mr. Walters ascribes this bell to about the year 1500, and thinks it is probably an early specimen of Thomas Gefferies' of Bristol, who died in 1546. Being in capitals Mr. Walters places it at the beginning of his career for elsewhere he uses black-letter.

1350-1400. It gives me the impression of a North of England bell more than anything else, though it hardly seems likely that a bell would have found its way from Carlisle or York to Cardiganshire . . . you may consider that you have secured a prize".

Dihewyd [8] or Llanwyddalus (S. Gwyddalus).—This Perpetual Curacy, united to that of Llanychaearn by Order in Council, dated Aug. 5, 1875, now possesses a silver Chalice, bearing no hall marks but dating from the reign of Charles I. The upper portion of the bowl has been cut off, perhaps because the lip being cracked it was thus expeditiously mended by a journeyman pewterer: this would also account for the disappearance of the hall marks. The plain bowl is of the wine-glass shape and stands on a baluster stem and flattish circular foot. Height, $6\frac{1}{4}$ in.; diam. of bowl, $3\frac{3}{8}$ in., of foot, $3\frac{3}{8}$ in.; present depth of bowl, $2\frac{7}{8}$ in.; weight, 7 oz. 10 dwts. Miss Edith Rachel Williams, a daughter of the late incumbent, informs me that this Chalice formerly belonged to Llanychaearn and was presented to Dihewyd in 1884.—A Chalice and large Paten, both of electro-plate.—A pewter Plate, $8\frac{5}{8}$ in. in diameter, bearing the stamp of Willshire.—One Bell, inscribed "⁘ I Rudhall Gloucester fecit 1804".—The earliest Register, which is in a very poor condition, begins in 1718.—There are no ornaments on the Altar.

Eglwysnewydd (S. Michael).—Eglwys Newydd, that is, New

[8] I am informed by the Rev. D. H. Davies that before this Church was rebuilt (*c.* 1830) it had an aisle, and that a part of the interior was called Dihewyd and another St. Vitalis. If *Gwyddalus* stands for *Vitalis* it must be a late adaptation into Welsh and cannot possibly be an early one (cf. the late form *Davydd* from *David*-us). *Vital*-is in the early period becomes Guitaul, later Gwidol, so that a 5th or 6th cent. *monasterium* of Vitalis would be now known as *Llanwidol*. *David*-us, borrowed in the early period, becomes *Dewidd*, later *Dewi*, so that *Llanwyddalus* betrays its late origin as would a *Llanddavydd*.

Church, was first erected in Llanvihangel y Creuddyn parish in 1620. The present edifice was built about 1803 at the sole expense of Thomas Johnes, Esq., of Havod. According to George Borrow in 1854 (*Wild Wales*) "it exhibited nothing remarkable without, and only one thing remarkable within, namely, the monument, which was indeed worthy of notice, and which, had Chantrey executed nothing else, might well have entitled him to be considered, what the world has long pronounced him, the prince of British sculptors".—The Communion vessels consist of a silver Chalice, Plate-Paten, and Flagon, of the reign of George III, bearing the hall marks of 1782 with maker's mark C W for Charles Wright. A knop divides the stem of the Chalice; height, $8\frac{1}{4}$ in.; diam. of bowl, $4\frac{1}{4}$ in.; weight, 13 oz. 10 dwts. The Plate-Paten, 9 in. in diameter, weighs 10 oz. 5 dwts. The Flagon is a tankard with domical lid, thumbpiece, and notched handle; height, $10\frac{3}{4}$ in.; diam. of base, 6 in.; weight, 32 oz. 5 dwts. All three pieces are inscribed "*The Gift of Maria Johnes to the Church of Havod Uchrhyd 1782*". The donor was the first wife of Thomas Johnes, Esq., viz. Maria Burgh, daughter of the Rev. Henry Burgh of Monmouth. She died in 1782. Mr. Johnes married 2ndly his cousin Jane Johnes of Dolaucothy, by whom he had one child Mariamne (*ob.* 1811), to whose memory the above mentioned monument by Sir Francis Chantrey is dedicated by her parents.—A silver Paten, hall-marked 1898, inscribed underneath "*From Sarah Waddingham, Hafod Uchtryd, 1898. To Eglwys Newydd*"; decorated in the centre with a cross; diam., $5\frac{3}{4}$ in.; weight, 4 oz. 15 dwts.—A silver Cruet of the same year, supplied by Shapland, High Holborn, and bearing the same inscription as the Paten. The lid is surmounted by a cross; height, $9\frac{1}{8}$ in.; weight, 11 oz. 14 dwts. —Two Standard Lights of brass, standing about 4 ft. 5 in. in height; they were bought at Constantinople by Mr. Harry Lloyd-Verney and presented to Mrs. Sarah Waddingham, by whom they were given to the church.—Altar Cross, two Altar

Candlesticks, six Altar Vases, Altar Desk, Alms-dish, and Font Ewer, all of brass and the gifts of the above mentioned Mrs. Waddingham.—One Bell.—The earliest entries in the Registers are said to date from 1773.

Capel Iago (S. James).—This Mission Church was licensed January 3, 1896.—A silver Chalice and Paten, bearing the hall marks of 1902. The inside of the Chalice-bowl is gilded, and underneath the foot is inscribed "*From Sarah Waddingham of Hafod to the Mynach Church A D 1896*". The stem is a baluster and the bowl is ornamented with a cross; height, $7\frac{3}{4}$ in.; weight, 9 oz. 15 dwts. The Paten is inscribed "Fe' i rhoddwyd i Eglwys S. Iago ac at anrhydedd a gogoniant Duw gan Sarah Waddingham o'r Hafod 15 Jonawr 1896"; diam., $4\frac{3}{4}$ in.; weight, 2 oz. 9 dwts.—A silver Paten, bearing the Chester hall mark of 1895 with maker's mark GN RH. The centre is embellished with the sacred monogram, cross and nails, within rays; diam., $7\frac{3}{8}$ in.; weight, 6 oz. 14 dwts.—A glass Cruet, and Altar Cross, two Candlesticks and two Altar Vases, all of brass.

Eglwysvach or Llanvihangel Capel Edwin (S. Michael).—Formerly a hamlet Chapelry in the parish of Llanvihangel Genau'r Glyn, from which it was separated November 27th, 1854.—A plain silver Chalice of the modern-medieval shape, bearing the hall mark of 1897 with maker's mark SB FW in four-lobed stamp; height, $7\frac{1}{8}$ in.; weight, 10 oz. 10 dwts.—A plain silver Paten, hall-marked 1898, by the same maker; diam., $5\frac{7}{16}$ in.; weight, 4 oz. 5 dwts. Both these pieces were presented by Miss Jeffreys of Glan Dyfi 'Castle', Easter, 1900.—The vessels in use prior to Miss Jeffreys' gift consisted of a pair of Chalices of Britannia metal, marked "66 James Dixon & Sons 930"; a Plate with shaped and moulded rim, and a very tall Flagon with handle, spout, lid, and fluted drum, both

TREVILAN.

Elizabeth. Date: 1574.

LLANVAIR ORLLWYN.

Elizabeth. Date: 1591.

marked "58 James Dixon & Sons Best Britannia Metal[9] 930". —A glass Cruet.—Brass Altar Cross, inscribed "To the Glory of God . Presented to Eglwysfach Church, In Memory of George Paddock, J.P., D.L., by his daughter. September, 1898". Mr. Paddock was of Hartwell Hall, Staffordshire, and of Ynyshir in this county.—Two Altar Candlesticks, two Altar Vases, and an Alms-dish, all of brass; the last being inscribed "Forget not to do good and to distribute".—One Bell.—The Baptismal Register begins in 1774; Marriage and Burial in 1754 and 1784 respectively.

Elerch (S. Peter).—District assigned out of portions of the parishes of Llanbadarn Vawr and Llanvihangel Genau'r Glyn, by order in Council, Sept. 14, 1868. The Church, built and endowed through the zeal and self-denying liberality of its first vicar, the Rev. Lewis Gilbertson, and his sisters Anne and Mary, was consecrated on St. Peter's Day, 1868. Mr. Gilbertson died April 21, 1896, aged 81 years.—The Communion vessels, the gifts of the Gilbertsons, consist of a silver Chalice and Paten, hall-marked 1861 and 1862 respectively, with maker's mark I.K for John Keith. The Chalice is of the modern-medieval sort, the bowl, the inside of which is gilded, being decorated with a cross botonnée within a band of strap-work and a cross on one of the six panels of base; height, $6\frac{5}{8}$ in.; weight, 9 oz. 15 dwts. The rim of Paten is embellished with four similar crosses; diam., $5\frac{7}{8}$ in.; weight, 3 oz. 19 dwts. — Two glass Cruets, with plated stoppers.—Two Candlesticks, four Altar Vases, Altar Desk, and Alms-dish, all of brass. The wall behind the Altar is decorated with coloured tiles, some of which have been inserted

[9] This prominent Sheffield firm of Britannia Metalsmiths was founded in 1804 as 'Dixon & Smith', and about 1830 became 'Dixon & Son', and in 1833 'James Dixon & Sons'. White, or Britannia metal, is made of tin, antimony, and copper; at the present time almost all these goods are electro-plated.

in the form of a Cross.—Four Bells, three of which are inscribed "CAST BY JOHN WARNER & SONS LONDON 1867"; the fourth bears no inscription, mark or date, and is traditionally said to have once belonged to Llanavan in this county.—The Registers begin in 1868.

GARTHELI (S. [1]).—Once a Chapelry in the great parish of Llanddewi Vrevi. Here as at Bettws Leuci, the old vessels have disappeared.—A Chalice of base metal; another Chalice with two handles, and a Paten, both of base metal.—A pewter Plate, $9\frac{1}{4}$ in. in diameter, bearing the marks of B & Co. as on a dated Dish of the year 1787 at Caeo, Carmarthenshire.—In this Church, at the words *Deuwch yn nes*, Draw near, in the Administration of the Lord's Supper, the communicants go up and kneel at the rail before the Holy Table; this same custom is also practised at Llanvihangel Ystrad, but not at Bettws Leuci.—There are no ornaments on the Altar.—The earliest Register dates only from 1813.

HENLLAN (S. DAVID).—A plain silver Chalice of the reign of George III, bearing the hall mark of 1794, with maker's mark R H for Robert Hennell. Underneath is inscribed "Henllan Teifi 1866". Height, $5\frac{3}{8}$ in.; diam. of bowl, $3\frac{7}{16}$ in., of foot, $2\frac{3}{4}$ in.; weight, 5 oz.—A Victorian silver Paten, hall-marked 1866, with maker's mark I.K for John Keith; beneath is the

[1] The ascription of this church to a Saint called Gartheli is more than doubtful, as Gartheli is simply *garth Eli*, that is, Eli's enclosure. If, therefore, the name of the place involves that of a saint, it must be an otherwise unknown Eli. In the account of the hunting of the boar Twrch Trwyth, in the Welsh romance of *Culhwch and Olwen*, there is a huntsman of Arthur's called Eli, who pursues Grugyn, one of the Twrch's offspring, to Garth Grugyn in Ceredigion. Garth Grugyn is supposed to be near Llanilar. Possibly the original story located at Garth Eli the death of Eli, or some other incident in which Eli was concerned, just as Garth Grugyn is for some reason associated with Grugyn (Sir John Rhys' *Celtic Folklore*, 537).

same inscription as on the chalice; diam., $5\frac{3}{4}$ in.; weight, 4 oz. 5 dwts.—A glass Flagon with plated stopper.—Two Altar Vases and a Candelabrum with three lights, of brass; also a wooden Platter for collecting alms.—One Bell, made from the old one in the year 1881. A school-boy named Llewelyn Jenkins of Henllan, who climbed up to the bell-cote, tells me that its inscription is as follows, "1012 PRESTD BY THOS DAVIES CH WDN AGED 90 YRS DECBR 1881".

Henvynyw (S. David).—A very tall silver Chalice, and Paten, of the reign of George IV, bearing the hall marks of 1824, with maker's mark J A for J. Alston. The bowl of the Chalice (the inside of which is gilded) is bell-shaped, and around it is a narrow raised band with the following inscription: "Presented by Jenkin Beynon, Esqre Llaethliw To the Parish Church of Henfynyw, in 1839". Height, $10\frac{1}{2}$ in; diam. of bowl, $5\frac{1}{4}$ in., of foot, $4\frac{1}{4}$ in.; depth of bowl, $5\frac{5}{16}$ in.; weight, 18 oz. 12 dwts. The Paten is large and stands on a foot; in the centre is the same inscription as on the chalice; underneath is the following: "Alston & Hallam, Fecerunt, London"; height, $3\frac{3}{8}$ in.; diam., $9\frac{7}{8}$ in.; weight, 23 oz. 12 dwts.—Brass Altar Cross, inscribed "To the Glory of God. In Memoriam Jennie the beloved wife of the Rev. W. R. Compton Davies"; two Altar Candlesticks, two Altar Vases and an Alms-dish, all of brass, the last being also the gift of the Rev. W. R. C. Davies, curate of All Saints, Cardiff, 1891-99.—One Bell, inaccessible, said to be modern.—The Bowl of the stone Font, formerly in use in this ancient church, is now preserved in the porch of Holy Trinity, Aberaeron.—The earliest Register, said to date from 1773, is of parchment and in a dilapidated condition.

Aberaeron (Holy Trinity).—To this Chapel of Ease, consecrated Aug. 6, 1875, and re-consecrated after enlargement and restoration on May 3, 1900, there belongs a

silver Salver of the reign of George II, bearing the hall mark of 1731, with maker's mark T F for Thomas Farrer. It was originally made for domestic use, stands on three feet, has a shaped and moulded rim, the centre being inscribed "Presented to *Trinity Chapel Aberaeron* By Mrs. Atwood Pen-y-Garreg *in the Year* 1839". Height, $1\frac{7}{16}$ in.; diam., $9\frac{1}{4}$ in.; weight, 18 oz.—A silver egg-shaped Chalice of the reign of George III, bearing the hall mark of 1805, with maker's mark J E for John Emes. This also was the gift of the above mentioned Mrs. Atwood; the bowl, the inside of which is gilded, bears the same inscription as that on the salver. Height, $6\frac{1}{8}$ in.; weight, 10 oz. 10 dwts.—A small modern silver tankard Flagon, of the year 1876, with maker's mark A. S. On the drum is engraved the sacred monogram, cross and nails, within rays. It carries a handle, spout and lid, the last being surmounted by a small Latin cross; height, $9\frac{3}{4}$ in.; weight, 15 oz. 3 dwts.—A small domestic Decanter-Stand of plated metal with wood bottom, and measuring 6 in. in diameter.—Altar Cross, two Candlesticks, two Vases, Desk and Alms-dish, all of poor brass; beneath the last is inscribed "A small Memento to the Memory of the Rev. W. O. Edwards, Vicar of this Parish 1867-96. The Gift of one of his old boys". The Chancel, consecrated May 3, 1909, was erected by public subscription in memory of Mr. Edwards.—Four Platters of wood for collecting alms.—Brass Eagle Lectern, given in memory of John Nathaniel Evans, late of Penygarreg, who was churchwarden here for forty years; *ob.* May 30, 1901; brass and oak Pulpit-Desk, presented in memory of Mr. and Mrs. Edmund Lloyd, 1902.—Font, given in memory of George F. Freeman, Captain of the S. S. Nino, who was drowned in attempting to rescue the crew of a Spanish ship lost at Santander Nov. 2, 1873.—One Bell, inscribed "J. TAYLOR AND Cº BELL-FOUNDERS LOUGHBOROUGH LEICESTERSHIRE 1883".—In

1897 the Incorporated Church Building Society granted £40 towards "enlarging and repairing" this church, upon condition that all the seats should be for the free use of the parishioners.

LAMPETER[2] or LLANBEDR PONT STEPHAN (S. PETER).—A silver Service, consisting of Chalice with Paten cover, Flagon, and Almsplate, of the reign of George II, bearing the hall marks of 1751, with maker's mark *W G* for William Grundy (*Plate* xv). The Chalice is bell-shaped and the stem is divided by a rudimentary knop; height, $8\frac{7}{8}$ in.; weight, 13 oz. 15 dwts. The Paten cover, $1\frac{1}{2}$ in. in height, $5\frac{3}{8}$ in. in diameter, weighs 8 oz. 3 dwts. The Flagon is a massive tankard, with domical lid, handle, and open thumbpiece; height, $13\frac{1}{2}$ in.; diam. of mouth, $4\frac{1}{4}$ in., of base, $7\frac{7}{8}$ in.; weight, *c.* 52 oz. 8 dwts. The Almsplate, $9\frac{7}{8}$ in. in diameter, weighs 16 oz. 15 dwts. All four pieces, decorated with the sacred monogram, cross and nails, within rays, are inscribed "*The Gift of Mrs Lloyd of Peterwell 1751*". The donor was a bride, having been married in the previous year to John Lloyd of Peterwell, who was then Member of Parliament for Cardiganshire. She was a daughter of Sir Isaac Le Hoop, and her dowry is said to have been some £80,000. John Lloyd died without issue in 1755, and was

[2] The only Insignia belonging to the Corporation of Lampeter are 'a Mayor's Gold Chain and Badge, and a Corporate Seal'. The chain consists of large oblong-shaped links, each bearing a blank shield murally crowned, with intermediate plain links. The shields are intended to be engraved with the arms of successive mayors. The central link, slightly larger than the others, has a miniature mace on either side, and bears "the arms and crest of the donor" in enamel; the Badge is suspended from the central link, having thereon two shields—"one with the borough arms, the other with the arms of St. David's College—with two leeks crossed below, and the ostrich feathers badge above". On the back of the badge is an inscription recording its gift as a jubilee offering by Mr. W. Jones, Glandenys, Mayor 1886-87. The Corporate Seal carries the legend "BOROUGH . OF . LAMPETER . 1884" (See Ll. Jewitt's *Corporation Plate*, 1895).

succeeded by his brother Herbert, who was created a baronet January 26, 1763, and died without lawful issue Aug. 19, 1769. Peterwell had been acquired from the Evans family by whom it was built no earlier than about the middle of the 17th century. After Sir Herbert Lloyd's decease, the estate (so says G. E. C.'s *Complete Baronetage*, vol. v, p. 125), devolved on his nephew (son of his sister Elizabeth), John Adams, who sold the same and died at Brompton June 2, 1817, in his 71st year. Mrs. John Lloyd, who presented the above communion vessels, appears to have contracted a second marriage.—A Victorian silver Chalice, bearing the hall mark of 1847, with maker's mark R . H for R. Hennell. On the bowl, the inside of which is gilded, is engraved the sacred monogram and cross, within rays. Height, $8\frac{9}{16}$ in.; weight, 11 oz.—A silver-mounted glass Cruet, hall-marked 1912, by Messrs. Jones & Willis.—Altar Cross, two Candlesticks, four Altar Vases, Altar Desk and Alms-dish, all of brass.—The Tower contains One Bell, by the notable Welsh Bell-founder, Evan Evans of Chepstow, inscribed "E (bell) E 1721" (see *Church Plate of Breconshire*, pp. 11-12). When this Church was rebuilt about 1867 the ancient Font was stupidly removed to the chapelry at Maesdir (*q. v.*), to make room for the present one, which is of the genuine Victorian brand. Very interesting mural monuments which once occupied positions of dignity in the old church have been fixed up in the porch. The marvel is that they were not buried.[8]—The earliest entry in the Registers is said to be dated 1695.

[8] The Rev. Jenkyn Evans, vicar of Pontvaen, and rector of Morvil, Pembrokeshire, tells me that one of his predecessors (1870-90) buried the ancient registers of his parishes in the churchyard of Pontvaen, because they emitted "a nasty smell". It is of some comfort to note that such idiosyncrasies are not peculiar to the Welsh clergy, for when the parish church of Bisley, Glos., was rebuilt, in 1862-3, tons of mural monuments were buried within that church, the incumbent at that time being the Rev. Thomas Keble, one of the Tractarians, and brother of John Keble.

Maesdir (S. Mary).—This Chapel of Ease, consecrated April 20, 1880, possesses a Chalice, Paten and Flagon, all of electro-plate.—A brass Altar Cross, inscribed "To the Glory of God, and in Memory of Blanche Amabel Harford from the Parishioners in grateful recollection of her beautiful life. Easter 1907". The lady thus commemorated was the wife of John Charles Battersby-Harford, Esq., of Falcondale, Lampeter, and Blaize 'Castle', Henbury, Glos. Mrs. Harford was daughter of the late Right Hon. Henry Cecil Raikes, M.P., of Llwynegryn, co. Flint, and died in 1904.—Two Altar Candlesticks, and two Altar Vases, all of brass; and an Altar Desk, of wood.—The Bowl of the Font is ornamented with the Evangelistic symbols, viz. an angel, a lion, an ox, and an eagle, for Matthew, Mark, Luke and John. Fonts of this fashion are most commonly found in the fifteenth century, but examples are known as early as the twelfth, so that it is very probable that this is the original Font of the church of St. Peter, founded in the 13th century. A Font Bowl of the same type may be seen at Llanvair y Clydogau.

Pentrebach Mission Room (S. John).—This place is modern, and possesses a Chalice, Plate-Paten, and Flagon, all of base metal. The first two are inscribed "Saint John's Pentrebach, 1877"; and the flagon is decorated with the sacred monogram within rays.—An Altar Desk, of wood.

St. David's College Chapel.—This College was opened St. David's Day, 1827.—The earliest piece of plate belonging to its Chapel is a large silver Paten with foot, of the reign of George I, bearing the hall mark of the Britannia standard for 1718, with maker's mark A N (linked) e for Anthony Nelme. Both its centre and foot are engraved with the sacred monogram, cross and nails, within rays.

Height, $2\frac{3}{4}$ in.; weight (foot loaded), 17 oz. 5 dwts.—A pair of partially gilded silver Chalices of the reign of George IV, one bearing the hall mark of 1827, the other 1828, with maker's mark R E E B in quatrefoil, for Rebecca Emes and Edward Barnard. Both bowls, embellished with the sacred monogram, cross and nails, within rays, stand on baluster stems. Height of each, 9 in.; weight of one, 16 oz. 5 dwts, of the other, 14 oz. 10 dwts.—A silver Plate, hall-marked 1827, with maker's mark C F for Charles Fox; diam., $8\frac{7}{8}$ in.; weight, 13 oz. —A silver tankard Flagon of the year 1825, with maker's mark W. B for William Bateman. It carries a domical lid, notched handle, spout and thumbpiece; height, $9\frac{3}{4}$ in.; weight, 28 oz. Both the last mentioned pieces are engraved with the sacred monogram, etc.—A silver Spoon, with handle terminating in a cross, bearing the hall mark of 1883, with maker's mark T P; weight, 11 dwts.—A glass Cruet with plated mounting.—Two brass Altar Candlesticks, given by the Rev. Samuel Lewin, B.A. (Lamp.), vicar of Tealby, Market Rasen, Lincolnshire.—Altar Desk and Alms-dish, both of brass, the last measuring 15 in. in diameter.

Llanarth (S. Meilig and S. David).—A silver Elizabethan Chalice, bearing no marks or date (*Plate* v). It is very probable that before the restoration of its bowl this chalice carried the well-known four-oval mark (OOOO). The beaker-shaped bowl is encircled by the two customary bands of decorated strap-work, the upper one interlacing three times and enclosing woodbine foliation, the lower one containing the inscription "✠POCVLVM * ECLESIE * DE * LLANARTHE". The first and last two letters of the place-name are linked. The knop dividing the stem is hyphened and filleted; beneath the bowl and between the stem and foot there is a band of vertical line moulding. The foot is at present slightly crushed. Height, $6\frac{3}{4}$ in.; diam.

LLANGEITHO.

Elizabethan.

LLANSANFFRAID.

Elizabeth. Date: 1574.

of bowl, $3\frac{1}{2}$ in., of foot, $3\frac{9}{16}$ in.; depth of bowl, $3\frac{9}{16}$ in.; weight, 10 oz. The Paten cover has disappeared.—A modern silver Paten with foot, hall-marked 1901, and bearing F D W for maker's mark. This was purchased during the incumbency of the Rev. T. Meredith Williams, now vicar of Llanddewi Aberarth. Underneath is inscribed "PATEN ECLESIE DE LANARTH. 1900. A.D." Diam., 6 in.; height, $1\frac{1}{2}$ in.; weight, 8 oz.—A glass Flagon with silver-mounted stopper, hall-marked 1901, and made by J & W Ld.—A pewter Plate, 11 in. in diameter, bearing the marks B & P; female seated, with branch in right hand; animal's head erased; a seeded rose; as at Llanrhystud in this county; Glasbury, Breconshire; and Howey, Disserth, Rads.—A second pewter Plate of the same diameter; "LONDON" alone is legible. Both are probably by B & P.—A third pewter Plate, $12\frac{1}{4}$ in. in diameter, with illegible marks.—Altar Cross, two Altar Candlesticks, two Altar Vases, Altar Desk, and Alms-dish, 12 in. in diameter, inscribed "Freely ye have received" etc., all of brass; and two Platters of wood for collecting alms.—In the Tower are Three Rudhall Bells, bearing the following inscriptions, (*a*) "PEACE & GOOD NEIGHBOURHOOD (scroll) 1776 (scroll)"; (*b*) "THOS RUDHALL GLOSCESTER FOUNDER (scroll) 1776 (scroll)"; (*c*) "DAVID HERBERT GENT: DAVID THOMAS WARDENS 1776".—The earliest Register, in a bad state of preservation, is said to contain Baptisms, Marriages and Burials, 1686-1720.

MYDROILYN MISSION CHURCH (HOLY TRINITY).—Licensed Oct. 10, 1890.—A service of Electro-plate, consisting of Chalice, Paten, and Flagon.

LLANAVAN Y TRAWSCOED (S. AVAN).—A Chalice and Paten cover, of silver-gilt, being some of the most interesting vessels in the county of Cardigan. They bear the hall marks of 1633, the year in which William Laud, sometime Bishop of St. David's, was consecrated Archbishop of Canterbury. For maker's mark they bear the letters W R, with arch above and

a pellet below, in a plain shield, found also by Mr. Edwin Freshfield at St. Augustine's in the city of London, and noted by him in his *Communion Plate of the City of London*, p. 18. As will be seen from the illustration (*Plate* xi), the Chalice follows the pre-Reformation fashion, which Archbishop Laud attempted to revive. The plain bowl rests upon a straight hexagonal stem, which is unequally divided by a flattened pierced knop carrying six plain diamond-shaped facets. At the junction between stem and foot there is a thin six-sided flange. Height, $8\frac{1}{4}$ in.; diam. of bowl, $4\frac{3}{16}$ in., of foot, $5\frac{1}{8}$ in.; depth of bowl, $2\frac{15}{16}$ in.; weight, 16 oz. 10 dwts. These Laudian Chalices are extremely rare in Wales, this being the only specimen in the diocese of St. David's. Another example may be seen at Llechcynvarwy, Anglesey, of the year 1632, of which an illustration is given in Mr. E. A. Jones's *Church Plate of the Diocese of Bangor*, p. 16. The Paten cover follows the Elizabethan style and is quite plain; height, $1\frac{1}{2}$ in.; diam., $5\frac{5}{16}$ in.; weight, 4 oz. 15 dwts.—A very beautiful Rose-Water Salver of silver-gilt, bearing on the rim the maker's mark only, which unfortunately is not quite clear; it may be R S. Meyrick says that it was presented by one of the Earls of Lisburne; if he is right, it must have been given to the church not earlier than 1776, the year from which the earldom dates. He also states that it was 'used for the bread at the Sacrament'; this may have been so, but it is improbable seeing that there was a Paten for that purpose. The Dish, originally made for domestic use, has all the characteristics of the first quarter of the seventeenth century, i.e. the reign of James I. These dishes, basins, or salvers, were generally accompanied by ewers, and before the advent of the modern fork, were handed round "before and after every meal, and after every course, the hands being held over the basin whilst water, hot, cold, or scented, was poured over them from the ewer by the server (*O. E. P.*, p. 317)". As will be observed from the illustration (*Plate* x), the vessel is most elaborately

decorated in repoussé with ten warriors and two winged monsters engaged in combat. In the centre is a raised boss or print, embellished with white, light blue, and dark blue enamel, the central six-petaled flower being white and surrounded by a ring of chocolate-coloured enamel. This beautiful piece of plate may have originally belonged to Edward Vaughan of Trawscoed (High Sheriff 1618; *ob.* 1635), the father of Sir John Vaughan, the famous lawyer who became Lord Chief Justice of the Common Pleas,—ancestors of the present Earl Lisburne. Indeed, it is by no means improbable that the Ewer which once belonged to this Dish was transformed into the above mentioned Chalice and Paten cover in 1633 by Edward Vaughan some two years before his death. If Meyrick had not stated that the dish was presented by "one of the Earls of Lisburne" one might have surmised that it was given for the purpose of an alms-dish about the date of the acquisition of the Laudian Chalice and cover. It is so used at the present time on great festivals. Its dimensions are as follows: diam., $9\frac{3}{4}$ in.; height, $1\frac{1}{2}$ in.; weight, 17 oz. 5 dwts. The box in which these vessels are kept was given by Ernest Augustus Vaughan, 4th Earl of Lisburne, in 1854.—A glass Flagon; a brass Altar Cross, presented by the 6th Earl of Lisburne of Trawscoed, the Oak Eagle Lectern being the gift of Evelyn, his widow; four Candlesticks, four Altar Vases, all of brass; and one Platter of wood for collecting alms.—The modern octagonal Font was given by the 4th Earl in 1867, when and by whom the Church was restored.—Two Bells.—The oldest Register begins in 1771, being irregularly kept, and in bad condition.

1299168

Llanbadarn Odyn (S. Padarn).—A silver Elizabethan Chalice with Paten cover, bearing no marks but undoubtedly by the goldsmith of the four-ovals (*Plate* ii). The bowl, of the usual shape, is engraved with two bands of zig-zagged strapwork; the upper one intersects three times and encloses wood-

bine foliation, a spray being carried above and below each point of intersection; within the lower band is inscribed "✠ POCVLVM * ECLESIE * DE * LANBADARNODYN * 1574". The stem is divided by a hyphened and filleted knop; and a band of vertical line moulding appears beneath the bowl and between stem and foot. Height, $5\frac{7}{8}$ in.; diam. of foot, $3\frac{1}{8}$ in.; depth of bowl, $2\frac{3}{4}$ in.; weight, 6 oz. 10 dwts. The Paten cover fits the Cup tightly and bears no embellishments whatsoever; height, $1\frac{1}{8}$ in.; diam., $3\frac{1}{8}$ in.; weight, 1 oz. 15 dwts.—One pewter Plate.—There are no ornaments on the Altar.

Llanbadarn Treveglwys (S. Padarn).—A small Elizabethan silver Chalice, bearing no hall marks and resembling that at Bettws Ivan (*Plate* iii); it is probably by the same maker and of about the same date, viz. 1576. The bowl has been renovated, and the original inscription having been cut out has been affixed around it; close up to the mouth there is now a single engraved band of strapwork enclosing two lines of hyphen marks; around the upper half of the bowl appears the above mentioned strip of metal which is inscribed "✠ POCVLVM + ECLESIE + DE + LLANBADARN * DREVEGLOYS". There are the usual two bands of vertical line moulding, one beneath the bowl, the other at the junction between stem and foot. The stem is divided by a tiny filleted knop; the middle of the stem has been mended inside with a rivet. Height, $5\frac{1}{4}$ in.; diam. of bowl, $2\frac{3}{4}$ in., of foot, $2\frac{5}{16}$ in.; depth of bowl, $2\frac{5}{8}$ in.; weight, 4 oz. The Paten cover, which probably like that at Bettws Ivan bore a date inscription, has unfortunately disappeared.—A pair of Chalices, a Paten and a Flagon, all of electro-plate; a domestic Cup, and Salver with three feet, of base metal; and a wooden Platter for collecting alms. There are no ornaments on the Altar and nothing is known of the ancient Font; its modern substitute stands on a wooden base.—One Bell, too inaccessible to examine.—The Registers are said to date from 1736.

Llanbadarn Vawr (S. Padarn).—This great cruciform Church, the present representative of an ancient *archi-monasterium* that aspired to episcopal honours, has suffered irreparable injury through the execrable ignorance of late 19th century restorers. There was here a magnificent 15th century chancel-screen with perfect rood-loft, and at the entrance to the north transept another screen of light and elegant workmanship. Carved woodwork of exquisite design surrounded a pew on the south side of the chancel. The Screens, so Meyrick in the first decennium of last century informs us, were elaborately gilded and painted, but were so filthily kept that the pigment was scarcely perceptible. Tons of oak formerly in this church (including pews) now serve for panelling, etc., in some of the modern county seats of Cardiganshire. The walls were barbarously stripped of all mural paintings, and new doors, a new Altar, and a new Pulpit were introduced in lieu of the old. The escutcheons have all disappeared, one of them at the present time adorning the domicile of a local attorney. All these treasures managed to survive Oliver Cromwell, only to be swept away for the most part within the memory of people not yet forty years old. It appears that Blomfield was the first to be engaged as architect, who for certain reasons declined to go on with the work. It was then handed over to an architect chosen by the Ecclesiastical Commissioners. Bishop Basil Jones protested against some of the proposed alterations, one of which was to demolish three windows in the west-end to make room for one large one! This inglorious 'restoration' was effected during the incumbency of the Rev. John Pugh, Prebendary of St. David's and Rural Dean, 'for five years curate, and for thirty-two years vicar of this Parish'; *ob.* May 7, 1893. He was presented to this benefice by Bishop Connop Thirlwall.—It is not unlikely that the ancient vessels belonging to Llanbadarn Vawr were deposited for safe keeping in the plate-chest of some layman about the end of the 18th century, for at the

present time the oldest piece of silver in the possession of this church is a Chalice of the reign of George III, bearing the hall mark of 1788, with maker's mark *T L* in script characters. The plain bowl is egg-shaped and the rim of the base is decorated with line mouldings. Height, $7\frac{5}{16}$ in.; diam. of bowl, $3\frac{7}{8}$ in., of foot, $3\frac{7}{8}$ in.; weight, 9 oz. 10 dwts. There is no Paten cover.—An early Victorian silver Service, comprising a large Chalice, Paten with foot, Flagon, and Almsplate, the three first pieces being hall-marked 1841, and the last 1839. All bear for maker's mark I M & I S H and were supplied by Messrs. Mortimer & Hunt. The Chalice has a fluted bowl, decorated with the sacred monogram within rays, in relief. The stem is formed of four fluted columns and is similar in this respect to that at Llanvihangel Helygen, Radnorshire, which no doubt was also supplied by the same firm. Height, $9\frac{3}{16}$ in.; diam. of bowl, $4\frac{1}{4}$ in.; weight, 20 oz. 10 dwts. The Paten has a shaped and moulded rim, with the sacred monogram within rays in centre; height, $2\frac{7}{8}$ in.; diam., 7 in.; weight, 12 oz. 10 dwts. The Flagon is a large tankard with spout, handle and thumbpiece, with cross surmounting lid. On the drum is the same ornament in relief as on the bowl of Chalice; height, $12\frac{3}{4}$ in.; weight, 41 oz. The Almsplate bears the same ornament in its centre, the rim being also shaped and moulded; diam., $9\frac{3}{4}$ in.; weight, 18 oz. 10 dwts.—A glass Cruet, with silver-mounted stopper, hall-marked 1909, and supplied by Jones & Willis.—Five modern London pewter Plates, each $9\frac{1}{2}$ in. in diameter, and inscribed "Llanbadarnfawr Church July 1860", and on the face of one "R. Roberts 16 July 1865" and "Rev$^{d}$ Richardson of Newquay Preached in this Church on Sunday 25th Sept. /66 from the 16 Chapr of St. Matthew 18 Verse R. R." and again "R. R." Mr. Robert Roberts, who was probably the donor of these almsplates, was the father of the late Rev. Evan Killin Roberts, for sixteen years rector of St. Andrew's, Hertford.—Altar Cross, four Candlesticks, four Altar Vases, two Altar Desks, two Candelabra (standards)

with four lights each, and Alms-dish, 15 in. in diameter, all of brass.—Six wooden Platters for collecting alms.—Oak Credence Table, presented "To the Glory of God, and in loving Memory of Mary Ross Jenkins, dearly beloved wife of Henry Joseph Jenkins, Denstone, Caradog Rd Aberystwyth who entered into rest 20th December 1910."—A brass eagle Lectern, presented by Mrs. John Pugh Vaughan-Pryse of Bwlchbychan, in memory of her husband who was the third son of Pryse Pryse of Gogerddan. He died Oct. 24, 1903, aged 85.—Happily the ancient Font remains; it now contains a blue and white earthenware Bason.—A Pitch-Pipe[4] belonging to this Church has recently been restored by a former parish clerk, Mr. E. Williams. It is now preserved in a box with glass cover, fixed on a discarded Altar-Table (not old) in the north transept. —In the spacious and noble Tower there are Eight Bells, six of which are by Abel Rudhall of Gloucester, and two by Messrs. Warner & Sons, London. They are inscribed as follows: (*a*) "WHEN YOU US RING WE'LL SWEETLY SING A (bell) R 1749 (scroll)"; (*b*) "PEACE & GOOD NEIGHBOURHOOD A (bell) R 1749 (scroll)"; (*c*) "PROSPERITY TO THE CHURCH OF ENGLAND A (bell) R 1749 (scroll)"; (*d*) "WE WERE ALL CAST AT GLOUCESTER BY ABEL RUDHALL 1749 (scroll)"; (*e*) "THOMAS POWELL ESQR LEWIS WILLIAMS GENT: CHURCHWARDENS A (bell) R 1749"; (*f*) "I TO THE CHURCH THE LIVING CALL AND TO THE GRAVE DO SUMMON ALL A (bell) R 1749 ⁝" (*g* and *h*) "CAST BY JOHN WARNER & SONS LONDON 1885 CHURCH COMPLETELY RESTORED 1884 JOHN PUGH - VICAR SIX OLD BELLS REHUNG, AND TWO NEW ONES ADDED 1885". Tradition says that there were twelve Bells here originally

[4] Parochial Church Bands seem to have been very popular towards the end of the 18th century. They usually occupied the western gallery. The instruments comprised the Flute, Keyed Bugle, Clarionet, Bass Viol (Violoncello), Hautboy, Bassoon, Violin, Serpent, Pitch Pipe, and sometimes a Vamping Trumpet, also called a Stentorophoricum.—See Mr. Francis Bond's *Screens and Galleries* (1908), pp. 144-147.

and that some were lost when on the way to the Gloucester Foundry to be recast. Mr. Churchwarden Thomas Powell of Nanteos was member of parliament for Cardiganshire in 1742. He married Mary, granddaughter of Sir John Frederick, lord mayor of London, who was according to Burke's *History of the Landed Gentry* (1837), vol. i, p. 230, "one of the most considerable traders of the city of London". Mr. Thomas Powell in 1748 gave £50 towards the restoration of the Tower of Cardigan Church, dying very suddenly without issue four years later.—The earliest Register begins in 1678.

Comminscoch.—A Schoolroom, licensed Feb. 21, 1882, possesses an electro-plated Chalice and Paten, the last being supplied by T. Pratt & Son, London.—Two glass Cruets with plated stoppers.—A pewter Plate, marked T. Willshire, Bristol, bearing five small marks, viz. a fleur-de-lys, animal couchant, (?) a crown, animal rampant, T W. This was presented by the late Mrs. Pugh, wife of the Rev. John Pugh. It was made about 1795 and is said to have been purchased at a dealer's.—A glass Bowl, used for Baptisms.

Llanddeiniol or Carrog (S. Deiniol).—A silver Chalice of the reign of Geo. III, bearing the hall mark of 1765, with maker's mark (?) F possibly for M. Ferris. On the bell-shaped bowl is inscribed "pocvlvm ecclesie de llandinall 1766", which no doubt is a reproduction of the inscription on the old Elizabethan Chalice from which it was made.[5] The stem is divided by a rudimentary knop. Height, 7½ in.; diam. of bowl, 3½ in., of foot, 3½ in.; weight, 8 oz. 8 dwts. There is no Paten cover.—A silver Paten, bearing the hall mark of 1859,

[5] The following appears in the accounts of John Thomas, Churchwarden of Llanddeiniol for the year 1765: "In Exchanging and recasting the Silver Chalice 1 : 12 : 0,"

BETTWS BLEDRWS.

JAMES I. DATE: 1606.

LLANGYBI.

ELIZABETH. DATE: 1574.

with maker's mark E B J B; inscribed underneath "*Llandeinol M. M. 1861*"; it is the gift of Miss Mary Morris, the then owner of Carrog estate. Round the rim is engraved "Agnus Dei qui tollis" etc. Diam., 6½ in.; weight, 4 oz. 10 dwts.—A pair of modern silver Plates, hall-marked 1902, made by H. E. Willis. On the rim of one is inscribed "March 1903. Presented by Elizabeth Evans, Brynhir [a farm in the parish of Llanilar], To Llanddeiniol Church, To the Glory of God, and in memory of her beloved husband, who died Oct. 20th 1902"; the other is similarly inscribed, but "in memory of her beloved son, who died Dec. 26th 1899". Diam. of each, 9 in.; weights, 13 oz. 10 dwts and 13 oz.—A glass Flagon with plated stopper, presented by Mrs. Sinnett Jones, daughter of the Rev. John Lloyd, vicar of this parish, who died in 1899.—The only ornament on the altar is a brass Cross which was also given by Mrs. Sinnett Jones.—Nothing is known of the old Font, and an earthenware bowl is used in the new one.—One Bell, inscribed "THOMAS MEARS OF LONDON FOUNDER 1833". (There are three brass Candlesticks and a pewter Plate, all said to be the private property of one of the present churchwardens. The pewter Plate, 8¼ in. in diameter, bears a large stamp with two pillars with STEPHEN above and COX below; and four small marks, —S . C; Britannia; animal's head erased; a cock. A Plate by this maker is found at Uzmaston Church, Pembrokeshire.) —The earliest Register commences in 1754.

LLANDDEWI ABERARTH (S. DAVID).—A silver Elizabethan Chalice, bearing the maker's mark only, viz. . The bowl is decorated with the usual two bands of strap-work. The upper one enclosing woodbine foliation intersects three times, a leaf being carried above and below each point of intersection. Within the lower band is engraved "✠ POCVLVM * ECLESIE * DELLANDEWY * ABERARTH * 74". The numerals signify the year 1574. Beneath the bowl and between stem and foot are the customary bands of vertical

line moulding; the stem is divided by a small hyphened and filleted knop. Height, 6 in.; diam. of bowl, 3 in., of foot, $3\frac{3}{16}$ in.; depth of bowl, $2\frac{7}{8}$ in.; weight, 7 oz. 15 dwts. The Paten cover has been lost.—A small silver domestic Salver, of the reign of George III, bearing the hall mark of 1765, with maker's mark T H I C for Thomas Hannam and John Crouch. The rim is prettily decorated with shell pattern mouldings; the centre is embellished with a Crest, *a lion rampant or*, and inscribed "The Gift of Henry Jones Esq$^{r}$ Llanddewi Aberarth 1791"; diam., $7\frac{1}{8}$ in.; weight, 7 oz. 15 dwts. The donor, who was Sheriff of Cardiganshire in 1780, is thus commemorated on a marble tablet on the south side of the Altar,—"Here lyeth the Body of Henry Jones of Ty Glyn Esq who died April 24th 1794 aged 73 years"; this is accompanied by a quotation from Horace, Lib. 3, Ode 3.—A tankard Flagon and three-legged Salver, of plated metal, the last having a bottom of wood; both are inscribed "Ecclesiae Llanddewi Aberarth".—For many years prior to 1888 there was no Font in this Church; in that year a new one of Bath stone with marble shaft was obtained, which now contains an earthenware bason.—One Bell, bearing no inscription or marks. —There are no ornaments on the Altar; and the earliest Register is said to date from 1737.

Tyglyn (S. Alban).—A ruinated Chapelry erected in 1809. The Communion vessels have now been presented to the mother Church, and consist of a silver Chalice, bearing the maker's mark only, viz. T J for Thomas Jenkinson, a London goldsmith who flourished about 1809. The Cup measures $6\frac{5}{8}$ in. in height, and weighs 7 oz.—Also a small plain silver domestic Salver on three feet, bearing the hall mark of 1790, with maker's mark *H B* for Hester Bateman; diam., $6\frac{1}{4}$ in.; weight, 5 oz. 8 dwts.

Llanddewi Vrevi (S. David).—This place is ever memorable on account of the famous Synod of Brevi held here sometime about the earlier sixth century, in which saint David (*b.* 462), archbishop, Patron of Wales, is said to have taken the most conspicuous part. It is described as *uniuersalis cunctorum Brittaniae episcoporum sinodus*, a universal synod of all the bishops of Brittania, by which is meant the land of the Britons, especially Wales. There were one hundred and eighteen of them assembled, together with innumerable priests, abbots, and other orders, also kings, princes, and laity of both sexes. Among them were Paulinus, David's instructor, Deiniol of Bangor, and Dubricius, the consecrator of St. Samson, archbishop of Dol in Brittany. The Synod of Brevi was convened to expel doctrines of a Pelagian character, which was effected through the instrumentality of saint David preaching from the hill whereon his church is now situated. A church of David stood here *in collis cacumine*, on the top of the hill, at least as early as the eleventh century, when it is referred to by Rhygyvarch (died 1099) in his *Vita s. David*, ch. 52. When the Pelagian heresy had been refuted (for which David was accorded the highest ecclesiastical dignities then possible in the Welsh Church), the Synod proceeded to make certain decrees, which were afterwards incorporated with those of the subsequent Synod of Victory. And Rhygyvarch tells us distinctly that from these two synods all the churches of Wales took their standard and discipline, which proves conclusively that in the eleventh century the ancient British Church of Wales was perfectly conscious of its separate character. (For text of Rhygyvarch's *Vita s. David* see *Y Cymmrodor* for 1913, vol. xxiv, 1-73, where it will be found accurately printed for the first time by the Rev. A. W. Wade-Evans, with English translation and copious notes.) In commemoration of the above achievements of the Welsh Patron Saint at this place, which was an episcopal manor and forest, Bishop Beck of St. David's in 1287 founded the College of Llanddewi Vrevi, whereby the parish

church became also a collegiate one.[6] This derived its funds from churches called prebends, mostly situated in Cardiganshire, which had had their patronage transferred to the bishop by Edward I in 1284, who had confiscated them during his recent wars in Wales. The college was dissolved in the 16th century.[7] Another college, a modern one, called after St. David, was suggested last century for Llanddewi Vrevi, again to commemorate the saint's achievements in this locality; unfortunately this excellent suggestion was rejected, the college being built at Lampeter, and thus a rare opportunity of erecting a worthy, permanent and conspicuous monument to the historic continuity of the Welsh Church was lost. Nor must I omit mention of the nameless Anchorite of this parish, who in 1346 wrote *Llyvyr Agkyr Llandewivrevi*, comprising the Elucidarium and other tracts, in mellifluous Welsh (*The Elucidarium*, by Morris Jones and John Rhys, Oxford, 1894).—An interesting silver Elizabethan Chalice, bearing no other

[6] Collegiate Churches (as distinguished from Cathedral Churches of secular canons) were usually parish churches in large towns where it was desired to have services of the monastic or cathedral type. This was done by associating with the parish priest other priests as colleagues, forming collectively a *collegium*. They had a provost, dean, or warden, who lived with the chaplains in a common clergy house, having a common table and a common income, see *Intro. to Eng. Church Architecture*, p. 19, by Mr. Francis Bond. In a footnote thereto Mr. A. H. Thompson says 'Collegiate Churches are those in which the *governing body* is a college, whether of dean and canons, canons only, or chantry priests. The fact that the chantry priests of a church formed a college did not necessarily make the church a collegiate church'. In Wales he gives Brecon, Christ College; and Llanddewi Vrevi (canons with Bishop of St. David's as dean). The Chantry Commissioners of 1548 state that they 'could by no means learn that there was any foundation at Llanddewi Vrevi, but by the report of the parishioners, there was a bishop sometime in St. David's who did intend to erect a college there' (see *Chantry Reports* at end). The Commission found that in 1548 the incumbent of Llanddewi Vrevi, called Precentor or Chantor, received all the tithes of his parish and also all those of Llanvair y Clywedogau. He also received annual payments from certain churches called prebends, to wit, Bettws Bledrws, £1; Llanddeiniol or Carrog, £1 6s. 8d.; Llanerchaeron, £1; Dihewid, £1 6s. 8d.;

mark but the maker's, viz. . There are as usual two bands of strap-work round the bowl, but the upper one, as will be seen from the illustration (*Plate* ii), differs in style from the pattern commonly adopted by this goldsmith. The intersecting strapwork also, instead of being decorated with zigzag ornament, is here filled in with dots or hyphen-marks; the lower band of strap-work is embellished with zigzag ornament (now almost worn out), and encloses the following inscription: "+ POCVLVM * ECLESIE * DE * LANDEWYBREVY * 1574". The stem is divided by a plain filleted knop; and beneath the bowl and at the junction between stem and foot, there is a band of vertical line moulding. Height, $7\frac{1}{8}$ in.; diam. of bowl, $3\frac{1}{8}$ in., of foot, $3\frac{1}{2}$ in.; depth of bowl, $3\frac{1}{2}$ in.; weight, 7 oz. 2 dwts. The Paten cover has been lost.—A modern silver Chalice, a replica of the above, bearing the hall mark of 1885, and made by Messrs. Lambert, Coventry Street. Within the lower band of strap-work round the bowl is

Llanbadarn Cilcennin, £2; Llanbadarn Odyn, £1 6s. 8d.; Tregaron, £1; Llangybi, £1; Llanwennog, £2; Llanvihangel Ystrad, £2; Blaenporth, £1 6s. 8d. (all these in Cardiganshire); Trelech and Bettws (co. Carmarthen), £1. These sums make £16 6s. 8d. in all. In another report which follows, 'Blelhroid', £1, with which we identify Bettws Bledrws, is omitted, and Llan y Beudy (co. Carmarthen), £1, is added. The late Archdeacon Bevan states that the revenue of Llanddewi Vrevi was 'shamefully confiscated' in Elizabeth's reign under the plea that it was a college *concealed*. The loss sustained by the Church through this transaction is represented in the present day by over £4000 of tithe rent-charge. The alienation was made in favour of one Carey, who held office in the Queen's household (Bevan's *St. David's*, 129, 163.)

[7] Messrs. Basil Jones and Freeman, in their *History and Antiquities of St. David's*, 1856, p. 302, say "that Bishop Beck sang a mass at Strata Florida, and this was the first mass sung in the diocese. We must probably limit the meaning of this expression to the introduction of a more florid style of music than had been usual hitherto; and *it is not impossible that the desire of introducing a more gorgeous ritual into a country, then probably as now remarkable for the contrary extreme*, may have been one of the motives which produced the Collegiate Churches of Llangadoc and Llanddewi". The italics are mine. So much for the inherent love of ceremonial ascribed to the "Celts" by our absurd Celtomaniacs.

inscribed "✠ PAROCHIALIS * PAROCHIALIBVS * 1886". This Chalice is accompanied by a silver Paten, bearing the same hall marks, and inscribed underneath "To the Glory of God and of His Servant St. David, Harriett Penelope Willis Bund gave this Chalice and Paten for use in the Church of Llanddewi-brefi 1886". Weight of Chalice, 9 oz. 10 dwts. Height of Paten, $1\frac{5}{8}$ in.; diam., $5\frac{1}{8}$ in.; weight, 4 oz. 5 dwts. The donor, Mrs. Willis Bund, was daughter of Richard Temple, Esq., D.L., of The Nash, co. Worcester, sister of Sir Richard Temple, Bart., and first wife of J. W. Willis Bund, Esq., D.L., Chairman of Quarter Sessions and of the County Council of the co. of Worcester, and Chairman of Quarter Sessions of the co. of Cardigan (see Fox-Davies's *Armorial Families*, 5th Ed., p. 1471).—A large electro-plated Paten with foot.—Brass Altar Cross, inscribed "Er Gogoniant i Dduw a serchus gof am Riaint anwyl, William ac Eleanor Davies gynt o Gefnllanio a fuont feirw yn 1911 a 1891. Y gofeb hon gan eu plant Mary, David, Margaret, Jane a Daniel R. I. P."—Two Brass Altar Vases.—Two Collecting Boxes of wood, with handles; both are lined inside with green baize and each measures $12\frac{1}{2}$ in. in length (see Bettws Leuci).—There is a brand new Font; the bowl of the old one has been relegated to the entrance to the Tower.—One Bell, inscribed "LLANDDEWI BREFI DERRY ORMOND DONUM DEDIT LEWIS T. ROWLAND VICAR A.D. 1873" and cast by John Warner & Sons, London. Derry Ormond, a modern residence erected in 1827, in the parish of Bettws Bledrws, was at this time occupied by Mr. John Inglis Jones.—Here again the custom is prevalent of going up to the Chancel at the words *Deuwch yn nes*, Draw near.—The earliest Register, it is said, dates only from 1770; bound in leather, it includes Baptisms, Marriages and Burials, and is in fair condition.

LLANDYGWY (S. TYGWY).—A large and fine Elizabethan silver Chalice, bearing only the maker's mark, viz. . This Chalice is a little smaller than that by the same maker

at Penbryn, but more ornate (*Plate* i). The upper band of decorated and interlacing strap-work round the beaker-shaped bowl encloses the usual woodbine foliation ; a spray is carried above and below each of the three points of intersection. Within the lower band is inscribed " + POCVLVM * ECCLESIE * DE * LLAND * OGWY * 15 * 73 ". There are three bands of vertical line moulding, viz. beneath the bowl, between stem and foot, and on the edge of base. The bold filleted knop dividing the stem is engraved with hyphen marks or intermittent lines. The inside of the bowl was probably gilded about 1856. Height, 8 in. ; diam. of bowl, 4 in., of foot, $4\frac{1}{4}$ in. ; depth of bowl, 4 in. ; weight, 15 oz. 5 dwts. The Paten cover has unfortunately been lost.—A Victorian silver Paten and Flagon, with hall marks of 1856, made by John Keith. The rim of the Paten is inscribed " + O Lamb of God ", etc. ; in the centre is engraved I H C ; diam., 7 in. ; weight, 8 oz. The Flagon has a spout, handle, lid, and wire-work thumbpiece ; round the bowl is inscribed " + Glory be to God on High " ; height, $10\frac{5}{8}$ in. ; weight, 16 oz.—A glass Bottle with plated stopper.—A white marble Altar Cross ; two Altar Vases, two Alms-plates, and an Alms-dish, all of brass ; the last, 12 in. in diameter, given " To the Glory of God and in loving Memory of Charles M. Griffith, of Llwynduris ". Two good brass Candlesticks, made and designed in 1912 by Messrs. Ramsden & Carr, and presented by the Misses Jones " To the Glory of God and in Memory of Morgan Jones of Penylan Born Dec 21st 1829 Died June 2 1905 ".—In the Tower there is a very interesting pre-Reformation Bell ; also a modern Ring of Six. The Medieval Bell is inscribed with the following invocation to St. Peter, " (floral stamp) SANCTE (f. s.) PETRE (f. s.) ORA (f. s.) PRO (f. s.) NOBIS " ; beneath this inscription is a stamp containing what looks like the letter B. Mr. H. B. Walters has discovered the same palmette or floral stamp at Trelystan, Mont., and it is or was found at Moylgrove, Pem. The medieval bells at Oxwich and

Rhossili in Gowerland appear to belong to the same group. Mr. Walters hesitates to date these bells without further evidence, but judging only by the character of the inscriptions he says that it would be fairly safe to ascribe them to about the year 1500. They are probably all of local make, though so far no medieval bell-foundry is known to have existed in Wales.—The modern Bells were cast in 1891 by Messrs. John Taylor & Co., of Loughborough, with inscriptions taken from the *Gloria in Excelsis:* (*a*) "WE PRAISE THEE"; (*b*) "WE BLESS THEE"; (*c*) "WE WORSHIP THEE"; (*d*) "WE GLORIFY THEE"; (*e*) "WE GIVE THANKS TO THEE"; (*f*) "O LORD GOD". They were given by Mrs. Maria Brigstocke of Blaenpant, Mrs. Webley-Parry of Noyadd, Trevawr, and Lady Webley-Parry-Pryse. Mrs. Maria Brigstocke of Blaenpant was daughter of the late Admiral Webley-Parry, and wife of William Owen Brigstocke (*ob.* 1861) of Blaenpant. Mrs. Webley-Parry, the second daughter of the Comte Demetrius de Palatino, of Corfu, married in 1861 David Kedgwin William Webley-Parry, who died in 1870. Lady Webley-Parry-Pryse is the only child and heir of the last mentioned D. K. W. Webley-Parry; her husband, Sir E. J. Webley-Parry-Pryse, assumed by royal license the additional names of Webley-Parry in 1892.—The earliest Register is said to date from 1677.

CAPEL TYGWY MISSION CHURCH (S. TYGWY).—Licensed Oct. 28, 1882.—A Communion Service of electro-plate, presented by the above mentioned Mrs. Maria Brigstocke, who died in 1898, aged 92 years.—A brass Altar Cross, two brass Altar Vases, and a wooden Platter for collecting alms.

LLANDYSILIO GOGO (S. TYSILIO).—The Elizabethan Chalice mentioned by Meyrick as bearing the inscription "Poculum Eclesie de Landilio 1574" would seem to have disappeared some time in the early part of the last century, for I am

STRATA FLORIDA.

JAMES I. DATE: c. 1614.

VERWICK.

JAMES I. DATE: 1615.

informed by Mrs. S. A. Jones of Castle Green that the oldest inhabitants now living only remember 'a rather deep two-handled Cup'. This Cup (probably pewter) has also disappeared. The present vessels, purchased about 1890, consist of a Chalice, Paten and Flagon, all of electro-plate; also a home-made wooden Bowl for collecting alms.—No ornaments on the Holy Table, which is new and of deal.—The custom of men and women sitting apart still holds good (see Bettws Ivan and Penbryn).—One Bell.—The Registers are said to begin in 1766.

Mission Church (S. Mark).—Licensed Aug. 14, 1897. —A Service of electro-plate. As in so many churches in this county, the communicants go up to the chancel at the words *Deuwch yn nes*, Draw near, which custom was discontinued in the mother church when this modern one was opened.—One Bell, presented by Mrs. David Jones of Penyrallt, Llandysilio Gogo.

Llandysul (S. Tysul).—Between the years 1780 and 1783 the straw-thatched roof of this church was removed, and replaced by one of slating. A complete restoration, at a cost of about £2,300, took place during the vicariate of the Rev. William George Jenkins, who was presented to this benefice in 1868. The cost of the restoration of the chancel was defrayed by the authorities of Jesus College, Oxford.—The earliest piece of plate is a silver Paten with foot, of the reign of George I, bearing the Dublin hall mark of 1722, with maker's mark T S surmounted by a crown, for Thomas Sutton. Its face is embellished with a Latin cross, and underneath is engraved in script "*Eglwys Llandysil Rhodd Charles Williams, D. D. Periglor y Plwyf y Sulgwyn, 1860*". Height, $1\frac{3}{8}$ in.; diam., 5 in.; weight, 4 oz. 15 dwts. Its original weight, engraved beneath, is said to have been 5 oz. 7 dwts. 12 gr.—The next piece in point of age is a silver Almsplate of the reign of

George III, bearing the hall mark of 1808, with maker's mark W. B, possibly for Wm. Brown. This again is decorated with a plain Latin Cross, and is inscribed "*Eglwys . . . y Plwyf*" as above, and "*a Phenathraw Coleg yr Iesu yn Rhydychain y Sulgwyn, 1860*". Diam., $9\frac{1}{8}$ in.; weight, 11 oz. 15 dwts.—A silver Chalice of the reign of William IV, bearing the hall mark of 1834, with maker's mark C R G S in quatrefoil, for Messrs. Rawlins and Sumner. The bowl, the inside of which is gilded, rests on a baluster stem; the mouth of the bowl, slightly oval-shaped, measures $3\frac{3}{4}$ in. by $3\frac{1}{2}$ in.; height, $8\frac{1}{8}$ in.; depth of bowl (decorated with sacred monogram and cross, within rays), 4 in.; weight, 9 oz. 10 dwts.—A second silver Chalice, of modern-medieval design, hall-marked 1899, with maker's mark W K; the inside is gilded and the base is decorated with a cross; height, $6\frac{1}{2}$ in.; weight, 9 oz. 5 dwts.—A silver Flagon of the year 1903, by the same maker, with spout, handle, lid surmounted by a cross, and bowl engraved with four crosses; height, $10\frac{1}{4}$ in.; weight, 16 oz.—A silver Paten, of the same year and by the same maker; the inside is gilded and the rim decorated with a cross pommée; diam., $5\frac{1}{2}$ in.; weight, 3 oz. 18 dwts.—Brass Altar Cross, inscribed "Llandyssul Parish Church, Xmas 1903", the gift of the Rev. T. A. W. Rees, now curate of Bowdon, Cheshire; two brass Altar Candlesticks, similarly inscribed, the gifts of Mrs. Mary Adeline Lloyd of Gilvach-wen; two brass Altar Vases, given by Mrs. R. M. Davies; brass Altar Desk, the gift of Major C. H. D. Cass, D.S.O., of Dol-Llan, brother of the above mentioned Mrs. Lloyd. Major Cass is the only son of the late Rev. C. W. Cass (see Fox-Davies's *Armorial Families*, 6th Ed., p. 236). Also two brass Collecting plates and an Almsdish, the last measuring $15\frac{7}{8}$ in. in diameter.—In the Tower are Four Bells,[8] by Thos. Rudhall of Gloucester,

[8] Add these bells to "CHURCH BELLS IN WALES, CAST AT ABRAHAM RUDHALL'S FOUNDRY IN GLOUCESTER", printed in my *Church Plate of Radnorshire*, pp. 111-113.

inscribed as follows: (*a*) "COME AT MY CALL & SERVE GOD ALL (scroll) 1777 (scroll)"; (*b*) "THOS RUDHALL GLOCESTER FOUNDER (scroll) 1777 (scroll)"; (*c*) "FEAR GOD HONOUR THE KING (scroll) 1777 (scroll)"; (*d*) "PEACE & GOOD NEIGHBOURHOOD 1777 (scroll)". There is room in the bell-frame for a 5th bell.—An entry in the church records, dated May 5, 1777, shows that the sum of 3s. was paid to James John for carriage of three bells to Carmarthen, a rate of 1s. 6d. being levied on the parishioners to pay the cost. It would therefore appear that three old Bells were converted by Thomas Rudhall at Gloucester into the present four bells.—The Registers are said to date from 1722 and are in fair condition.

S. DAVID'S MISSION CHURCH.—Licensed Sept. 17, 1836. —A good modern Service, consisting of Chalice, Paten, and two mounted glass Cruets, all of silver-gilt, and bearing the hall marks of 1885, with maker's mark C K for C. Krall. The knop dividing the stem of the Chalice is jewelled; beneath the base is inscribed "+ ECCL: S. DAVID LLANDYSSIL ORATE P: ~~AIA~~ AGNES MARSHALL STEWART OBT. OCT: 1: A.D. 1883. R.I.P." The base is embellished with a Crucifix in relief with INRI above. Height, $6\frac{7}{8}$ in.; diam. of bowl, $3\frac{3}{4}$ in.; weight, 11 oz. 8 dwts. The rim of the Paten is engraved with a cross; diam., $5\frac{5}{8}$ in.; weight, 4 oz. 15 dwts. Mrs. Agnes Marshall Stewart was the wife of Alexander Stewart of Grove House, Woodford, Essex, and mother of Capt. James Stewart of Alltyrodyn (see Fox-Davies's *Armorial Families*, 5th Ed., p. 1289).—Altar Cross, the gift of Capt. Stewart, two Altar Candlesticks, two Altar Vases, and an Alms-dish, all of brass. The above mentioned Captain Stewart generously restored and enlarged this church at a cost of some £1000.

S. John's Mission Church.—Licensed Sept. 13, 1854. —A secular one-handled Cup or Mug, of the reign of George II, bearing the hall mark of 1754, with maker's mark very indistinct, possibly *T. M* for Thomas Moore. On the handle are incised the initials $\frac{JJ}{MB}$; on the bowl is engraved in monogram what may be *JMCS*. Height, $3\frac{7}{8}$ in.; diam. of mouth, $2\frac{5}{8}$ in., of base, $2\frac{7}{8}$ in.; weight, 6 oz. 15 dwts.—An electro-plated Paten.

S. Ffraid's Mission Church.—Licensed June 1, 1861. —A Chalice and Plate, both of electro-plated Britannia metal, made by James Dixon & Sons, Sheffield.

Llandyvriog (S. Briog).—This Church, rebuilt and consecrated Sept. 23, 1890, possesses a good little specimen of a silver Elizabethan Chalice and Paten cover (*Plate* iv), the only mark on both pieces being the maker's, viz. (@@@@). The upper band of decorated strap-work round the bowl encloses the usual woodbine foliage and interlaces three times, a spray being carried above and below each point of intersection. Within the lower band is the following inscription: "✠ POCVLVM * ECLESIE * DE * LLANDEVREOG * (a scroll of foliage)". Beneath the bowl, and also at the junction between stem and base, there is a band of vertical line moulding; the stem is divided by a small hyphened and filleted knop. Height, $6\frac{3}{8}$ in.; diam. of bowl, $2\frac{7}{8}$ in., of foot, $3\frac{1}{8}$ in.; depth of bowl, 3 in.; weight, 5 oz. 15 dwts. The foot or handle of the Paten cover is engraved with the date "1577" with fleurs-de-lys and conventional scrolls above and below; height, $1\frac{5}{16}$ in.; diam., $3\frac{1}{8}$ in.; weight, 1 oz. 18 dwts.—A Victorian ewer-shaped Flagon, bearing the hall mark of 1890, with maker's mark H E W, in a tri-lobed stamp, for H. E. Willis. This piece, purchased from the 'Restoration Fund', has a spout, handle, and lid surmounted by a cross; the bowl is inscribed "LLANDYFRIOG * CHURCH * 1890"; weight, 14 oz.

16 dwts.—A silver Paten with cross patonce within circle of strap-work on rim, bearing the same hall marks and inscription as the flagon, being the gift of Mr. C. R. Rivington; diam., $5\frac{1}{4}$ in.; weight, 3 oz. 19 dwts.—An electro-plated Pocket Communion Service, comprising a Chalice, Paten, and mounted glass Cruet; the stopper of the last is inscribed "Given to the Parish of Llandyfriog by Chas & Margt Fitzwilliams 1885". —A pair of Candlesticks of base metal[9] (kept in the Vestry); and a small electro-plated Paten.—Altar Cross, and two Candlesticks, the gifts of Mr. W. Hope Hall, two Altar Vases, presented by the Rev. David Andrew Jones, and an Alms-dish given by Mrs. W. Hope Hall, all of brass; the last bears the legend "God loveth a Cheerful Giver".—Two modern Bells, cast by Messrs. Mears & Stainbank, Whitechapel Road, the larger one weighing 5 cwt. 1. 8., and inscribed "AWAKE MY SOUL LLANDYFRIOG CHURCH 1890", being the gift of Mrs. Edward Crompton Lloyd Fitzwilliams,[1] the smaller one (weight, 4 cwt. 1. 26) of Mr. C. H. Lloyd Fitzwilliams of

[9] The brass and pewter Candlesticks, so common in the cottages and homesteads of Wales, were and are now frequently used by 'watchers' before the burial of the dead. Two or three candles are usually placed upon the coffin, which is covered with black cloth, or in the case of an unmarried person, a white sheet. The house of mourning is called Ty Corff, that is, *Domus Corporis*, the house of the body. An interesting Cardiganshire saying of a person ready for burial is dan ei grwys, *sub cruce eius*, under his cross.

It was the custom for the chief mourners, during the reading of the Burial Service in Church, to stand with bowed heads round the coffin, upon which they placed their hands. The Rev. D. H. Davies remembers doing this when a boy with his mother and sister in the year 1851, at his father's funeral in the church of Llanwennog.

[1] Her husband, Mr. Edward Crompton Lloyd Fitzwilliams of Cilgwyn, who died in 1880, had assumed the surname of Fitzwilliams in lieu of his patronymic Hall. There is a note in the 1907 edition of Meyrick's *History of Cardiganshire*, p. 356, which says that 'in this parish was Emlyn Cottage, where Anne Brigstocke resided during her widowhood. . . . Mr. Fitzwilliams afterwards purchased this property and built a new house upon it, which is now named Cilgwyn'.

Adpar.—The ancient Font has been chiselled and renovated, and now rests disconsolately on a freestone base.—Here the custom of the separation of sexes is still observed.—The earliest Register begins in 1725, and includes the entries relating to the ruinated church of Llanvair Trev Helygen.

Llanerchaeron (S. Nonn).—This Church was rebuilt by William Lewis, Esq., of Lanayron, A.D. 1798; and "internally restored by Mrs. Mary Ashby Lewis of Lanayron, A.D. 1878", during the incumbency of the Rev. Rees Williams. The Communion vessels now (see Dihewyd) consist of a silver Chalice of the reign of George III, bearing the hall mark of 1803, with maker's mark PB AB WB for Peter, Ann and Wm. Bateman. On the egg-shaped bowl, the inside of which is gilded, is engraved the sacred monogram above "Llanerchaeron 1884". The base-rim and the junction between stem and bowl are ornamented with line-mouldings. Height, $6\frac{7}{8}$ in.; weight, 9 oz. 4 dwts.—A large silver Paten with foot, of the reign of George I, bearing the hall mark of 1721, with maker's mark illegible; the centre is decorated with the sacred monogram; underneath is inscribed "given to llanayron church 1872"; height, $2\frac{5}{8}$ in.; diam., 9 in.; weight, 14 oz. 11 dwts.—A small massive silver tankard Flagon of the reign of George IV, bearing the hall mark of 1829, with maker's mark *RG* for Robert Garrard, Panton St., London. On the drum is the same ornament and inscription as on the Chalice. This piece carries a domical lid, spout and handle; height, $8\frac{1}{8}$ in.; diam. of base, $4\frac{1}{2}$ in.; weight, 31 oz. 9 dwts. Most probably all three vessels were originally made for secular use; they are the gifts of Mrs. Mary Ashby Lewis, whose 100th birthday was celebrated in this parish and neighbourhood June 28th, 1913.—Altar Cross, two Altar Candlesticks, two Vases, Altar Desk, and small Alms-dish, all of brass, the last bearing the legend "God loveth a cheerful Giver".—One Bell, inaccessible.—The Registers are said to date from 1730.

Llangeitho (S. Ceitho).—Famous in Welsh history as the centre of the ministry of Daniel Rowland, priest of the church, assistant curate of this parish, and one of the chief leaders of the religious movement known as Calvinistic Methodist. Excluded from preaching in the pulpits of the native and historic church, he died an unwilling dissenter in 1790. "When triumphant alienism was filling the chief seats of the Church in Wales with that host of mediocrities, whose dreary names we would so readily forget, at their feet, under the surface, the *Ecclesia Wallicana* was bursting into new life. If this were all, one could bestow a thought upon it and pass on, but it resulted in the severest blow that the Church in Wales ever experienced. . . . By the year 1812 the *Ecclesia Wallicana* had marched out bodily from the old shell into those four novel systems of Christianity [Independents, Baptists, Wesleyans and Calvinistic Methodists] which now play so powerful a part in the religious and political life of Wales".[2]—A silver Elizabethan Chalice (*Plate* vii), bearing the maker's mark only, viz. (GGG). Round the beaker-shaped bowl appear the usual two bands of strap-work, the upper one intersecting three times and enclosing woodbine foliation with spray above and below each point of intersection; whilst within the lower band is the following inscription: "✠ POCVLVM * ECLESIE * DE * LLANKEYTHO". The stem is divided by a small filleted knop which was once ornamented with hyphen-marks or intermittent lines. There is a band of vertical line moulding beneath the bowl, and originally there was a similar band between stem and foot, but this has now disappeared. The

[2] Quoted from Mr. Wade-Evans' *Papers for Thinking Welshmen* (1909), 57-8, where the author brings out the only point which has ever really mattered in the Welsh Church question, viz. that, whereas the Welsh Church is *historically* national, she is *officially* alien and controlled from outside. All that was necessary was to make Wales a separate ecclesiastical province, *and* to place all Welsh Church patronage in the hands of those resident in Wales who should declare that they were baptized, confirmed, and communicants of the Church of Wales.

vessel appears to have been mended often; nevertheless, it still remains a good specimen. Height, $6\frac{5}{8}$ in.; weight, 6 oz. The Paten cover has been lost.—A modern silver Plate-Paten, with hall mark of 1897, has its centre ornamented with sacred monogram, cross and nails, within rays; inscribed underneath "Presented to Llangeitho Church May 30th, 1901"; the gift of Mrs. Fawcett Roberts of Aberystwyth and Friends; diam., 8 in.; weight, 9 oz. 5 dwts.—An electro-plated Flagon, presented by Dr. Edward Roberts, Penwern, Aberystwyth, late of Manchester.—A pewter Plate, $9\frac{1}{4}$ in. in diameter, with illegible marks.—Altar Cross, two Candlesticks, and two Altar Vases, all of brass; and two Platters of wood, for collecting alms.—An old Bell, which was sold about twelve years ago to Penuwch Council School, has been replaced by a new one. "I have examined the Llangeitho Bell put up at Penuwch School", writes Mr. Benjamin Evans, of Lletty'r pannwr, Penuwch (March 27, 1914), "and I am unable to find any mark or date whatever".—The Font is new.—The Registers are said to date from 1765.

Llangoedmor (S. Cynllo).—Rebuilt in 1860, during the rectorate of the Venerable Archdeacon W. North, the churchwardenship of Messrs. David James and Abraham Davies, the architect being Mr. R. J. Withers.—The bowl of the silver Elizabethan Chalice which this Church possesses appears to have been renovated in the year 1617. Round its middle, within a plain band of strap-work is inscribed "* The . Cupp . of . y^e . Churche of Langoydmore . Ao 1617 Ia 29[3] . Ch. Wardens * IB * TI *" The stem and foot have all the characteristics of the vessels made by the Elizabethan goldsmith whose mark consisted of four ovals, (OOOO); this mark,

[3] Probably the day upon which the bowl was remade, i.e. January 29th. There is a Chalice at Fenstanton Church, Huntingdonshire, inscribed '*This cuppe was made the third day of December Anno Domj 1619 for the parish of*', etc.

LLANAVAN Y TRAWSCOED.

JAMES I. DATE: *c.* 1620.

or any others that it may have borne originally, disappeared when the bowl was remade. The knop dividing the stem is hyphened and filleted; between the stem and foot there is a band of vertical line moulding. The newly hammered bowl would appear to have been unskilfully joined to the stem, for the junction has been crudely mended with base metal. Height, $7\frac{1}{2}$ in.; diam. of bowl, $3\frac{5}{8}$ in., of foot, $3\frac{5}{8}$ in.; depth of bowl, $4\frac{1}{8}$ in.; weight, 9 oz. 15 dwts. The Paten cover has unfortunately disappeared.—A handsome two-handled Cup with cover of Old Sheffield Plate, originally made for domestic purposes, inscribed "*The Gift of J Phillips DD* Rector of *Llangoedmore* 1769". Both pieces are decorated with flowers and scrolls; the cover is surmounted by a pear-shaped knob. Height of Cup and cover, *c.* $11\frac{3}{8}$ in.; diam. of bowl, 6 in., of foot, $4\frac{1}{4}$ in. The Rev. James Phillips was a member of Jesus College, Oxford. He took his D.D. July 5th, 1743. Doctor Phillips was also vicar of Nevern, Pembrokeshire 1730-1783, and was the donor of one of the Six Bells of Nevern,[4] cast at Rudhall's foundry in Gloucester.—A silver Spoon (ordinary tea-spoon), with hall mark of 1843 and maker's mark I H, inscribed "St Cynllo"; weight, 15 dwts. The modern Chalice-Spoon usually has a perforated bowl, and is used to remove cork, a fly, or any foreign matter from the chalice.—A silver-mounted Baptismal Shell, hall-marked 1894, with maker's mark H E W in trefoil; the gift of Mrs. Agnes Reddie, formerly Miss Jenkins, daughter of General Jenkins of Cilbronnau in this parish.—A Paten of plated metal, with sacred monogram in centre, inscribed "Presented by the Communicants of Llangoedmore Church Whit Sunday–1868".—A glass Cruet with silver-

[4] The Bells of Nevern are inscribed as follows: (*a*) "THE GIFT OF THE REVD DR PHILLIPS VICAR OF YS PARISH 1763"; (*b*) "THE GIFT OF THOMAS LLOYD OF COMGLOYN ESQR 1763"; (*c*) "SUCCESS TO OUR BENEFACTORS 1763;" (*d*) "VICTORIA JUBILEE 1887 [recast by Messrs. Mears & Stainbank]"; (*e*) THOMAS LLOYD ESQR STEPHEN LEWIS GENT ALBAN JENKIN OWEN YONG CHURCH WARDENS 1763"; (*f*) "I TO THE CHURCH THE LIVING CALL & TO THE GRAVE DO SUMMON ALL 1763".

mounted stopper, hall-marked 1900 and maker's mark F D W in tri-lobed stamp.—A small Cup of plated metal, inscribed "Llangoedmore Church", with shop-mark "121", apparently a School 'Sports' Prize.—Brass Altar Cross, "Presented by C Gabler. March 1894. To the Glory of God . & to the loving memory of Ellen & Eliza Webley-Parry of Glanhelig, Llangoedmore;" also four Altar Vases, Altar Desk, and Font Ewer, all of brass.—One Bell.—An estate in this parish, known as Noyadd Willim, has recently been acquired by a Roman religious order from the Continent, their monastery being called Caermaria, i.e. the Fort of Mary. Improbable as it may seem, these Benedictines preached extemporary sermons *in Welsh* within six months of their arrival.—The Marriage Register is said to begin in 1754, Baptisms and Burials 1764.

Llangorwen, i.e. the *llan* of Cyrwen,[5] the name of S. Padarn's miraculous staff.—This church, once a Chapelry in the parish of Llanbadarn Vawr, is now a perpetual curacy with district assigned by Deed dated Dec. 24, 1841. A new church (consecrated Dec. 16, 1841) was built chiefly through the efforts of Matthew Davies Williams of Cwmcynvelin, its first priest being the Rev. L. Gilbertson, who is described in *The Clergy List* for 1847 as a Fellow of Jesus College, Oxford, and as having been admitted 'Minister' of Llangorwen in 1842. At the opening of the new church the preacher was the Rev. Isaac Williams, brother of the above mentioned M. D. Williams, and one of the leaders of the Oxford Movement, with Newman, Keble, Froude, Pusey, etc.[6]—The Communion vessels comprise

[5] In the *Uita s. Paterni* the staff is called *Cirguen*, which in later Welsh would become *Cyrwen*, as *Dimet* becomes *Dyved*. It frequently happens in dialectical Welsh that *y* in non-final syllables becomes *o*, as Brongwyn for Bryngwyn, odyn for ydyn(t), etc. This accounts for Llangyrwen becoming Llangorwen.

[6] Tradition tells that the people were in the habit of shouting "Pusey, Pusey!" at the worshippers as they wended their way to and from Divine service. Mr. Gilbertson preached Welsh fluently. It was the so-called

a silver Chalice of the reign of George IV, bearing the hall mark of 1829, with maker's mark I.B surmounted by a crown, for John Bridge. The bowl, decorated with the sacred monogram, cross and nails, within rays, stands on a baluster stem and hexagonal base. Height, $9\frac{3}{4}$ in.; diam. of bowl, $4\frac{1}{16}$ in., of foot, $4\frac{5}{16}$ in.; weight, 17 oz. 15 dwts.—A large early Victorian silver Paten on foot, bearing the hall mark of 1839, with maker's mark WB. The rim is shaped and moulded; and in the centre is engraved the ornament IHS as before. Height, $2\frac{5}{8}$ in.; diam., $8\frac{5}{8}$ in.; weight, 18 oz. 10 dwts.—A very massive silver tankard Flagon, bearing the same hall marks and ornament as the Paten; it carries a spout, handle and flat lid surmounted by a knob; height, 12 in.; diam. of mouth, $4\frac{1}{4}$ in., of base, $7\frac{1}{8}$ in.; weight, scratched beneath, "58 oz. 3 dwts".—A silver Plate with shaped and moulded rim, now serving as a credence paten; hall mark, 1840; maker's mark I.T, in two-lobed stamp, possibly for Joseph Taylor; centre embellished with sacred monogram, etc., as before; diam., $10\frac{3}{8}$ in.; weight, 17 oz.—Stone Altar and Altar Cross, both fixtures; two brass Altar Candlesticks; two brass Altar Vases; and two wooden Platters for collecting alms.—An oak Eagle Lectern, the gift of John Keble. Three Bells, by C. & G. Mears, cast at their Whitechapel Bell Foundry 1851-52, 'p. order of the Rev. Lewis Gilbertson'. These were recast from three old bells, of which the second was inscribed "SANCTE IOHANNES ORA PRO NOBIS". The initial cross is illustrated in Ellacombe's *Church Bells of Devon*, No. 21. Each letter was crowned, and the stop between each word was a double cross with a crown above. It was probably made by John Gosselin of Bristol, about 1450. Similar bells are found at Cheriton

fantastic, finical Popish tricks that raised the ire of the more ignorant inhabitants and drove them to the mother church of Llanbadarn Vawr. 'Pusey Ducks' are still bred in this hamlet. It appears that Doctor Pusey presented to his friends the Williams's of Cwmcynfelin some particular kind of duck—hence 'Pusey Ducks'!

and St. Thomas' Haverfordwest, both in Pembrokeshire.[1] The inscription on the Cheriton bell is also addressed to St. John, but that at Haverfordwest is to St. Gabriel, and the initial cross is different.—The Chancel of this church is said to have been built in imitation of Littlemore Chapel, erected in 1836 in the parish of St. Mary the Virgin, Oxford, of which John Henry Newman was incumbent.

Llangrannog (S. Carannog).—Belonging to this benefice, which was separated from Llandysilio Gogo Nov. 4, 1857, there is a fine silver Elizabethan Chalice with Paten cover (*Plate* v), bearing the maker's mark only, viz. . Round the beaker-shaped bowl are the two usual bands of decorated strap-work, the upper one, close up to the mouth, enclosing the customary woodbine foliation, a spray being carried above and below each of the three points of intersection; within the lower band is inscribed "✠ POCVLVM * ECLESIE * DE * LLANGRANOG * 1574". The stem is equally divided by a hyphened and filleted knop. Beneath the bowl and at the junction between stem and foot there is a band of vertical line moulding. Height, $8\frac{3}{8}$ in.; diam. of bowl, 4 in., of foot, $4\frac{1}{8}$ in.; depth of bowl, $4\frac{1}{4}$ in.; weight, 13 oz. 15 dwts. The Paten cover, with the exception of one line round the handle or foot, and another round the outer rim, is quite plain; height, $1\frac{3}{8}$ in.; diam., $4\frac{3}{8}$ in.; weight, 3 oz. 10 dwts.—An electro-plated Flagon and Paten, both supplied by Messrs. Elkington & Co., and engraved with interlacing bands of strap-work after the Elizabethan fashion.—Altar Cross, two Candlesticks, two Candelabra (three lights each), six Altar Vases, Altar Desk, all of brass; and an Alms-dish, $11\frac{5}{8}$ in. in diameter.—

[1] The majority of the South Wales and Monmouth pre-Reformation bells, like those of Somerset, South Gloucestershire, and North Wilts, come from the great medieval foundry at Bristol, one of the most important in medieval England.—See Mr. H. B. Walters's *Church Bells of England* (1912), p. 197.

There is a bell-cote containing two Bells, one of which appears to bear a seventeenth century date.—During the incumbency of the Rev. James Griffiths, this Church was "restored" by public subscription, to the Glory of God and as a memorial of George Bowen Jordan Jordan, Esq., of Pigeonsford, in this parish, who died in his 76th year, Dec. 13, 1882. The Church was re-opened Sept. 8, 1885.—The earliest Register includes entries appertaining to the parish of Llandysilio Gogo and is said to date from the year 1727.

Brynhyvryd Mission Church (S. David).—Licensed May 30, 1894.—A silver Chalice and Paten, both hall-marked 1897, with maker's mark W.G J.L. The bowl of the Chalice is egg-shaped, and the tiny knop on the stem and the rim of the base are decorated with beaded moulding. Both pieces, inscribed underneath "Dewi Sant . Llangranog 1897", were the gifts of the late Mrs. D. Griffiths, wife of the present incumbent. Height of Chalice, $6\frac{7}{8}$ in.; weight, 5 oz. 5 dwts. Diam. of Paten, $5\frac{7}{8}$ in.; weight, 5 oz. 12 dwts.—Altar Cross of ebony, mounted on brass base; two Candlesticks, two Candelabra (three lights each), six Altar Vases, all of brass; and two Platters of wood for collecting alms.—One Bell, new.

Llangybi (S. Cybi).—A silver Elizabethan Chalice (*Plate* viii), bearing the maker's mark only, viz. . Round the bowl are the usual two bands of decorated strap-work, the upper one enclosing woodbine foliage and intersecting three times, a spray being carried above and below each point of intersection. Within the lower band is inscribed "✠ POCVLVM * ECLESIE * DE * LLANGYBY ✠ 1574". The stem is divided by a small hyphened knop with tiny fillet above and below. The band of vertical line moulding beneath the bowl has been spoilt through mending with pewter; a

similar band between stem and foot is intact. Height, $6\frac{1}{8}$ in.; diam. of bowl, $3\frac{1}{8}$ in., of foot, $3\frac{3}{8}$ in.; depth of bowl, $2\frac{7}{8}$ in.; weight, 7 oz. The Paten cover has been lost.—One Platter, of wood, for collecting alms. No ornaments on the Altar.—The One Bell which this Church possesses is very interesting, in that it belongs to the Transition Period (1550-1600). It is inscribed "CRISTVS EST VIA VERITAS ET VITA 1594".[8] Each word is divided by a curious stop not unlike an inverted capital Greek letter Psi, and there are two of these stops after the date and one before CRISTVS. Mr. H. B. Walters has found a bell at Hyssington,[9] Montgomeryshire, of the same date and by the same maker. The same inscription 'CRISTVS EST' etc. appears on a bell at Rowlstone, Herefords., but without date; possibly that, too, is by the same founder. The maker is so far unknown, but the lettering, Mr. Walters tells me, is very like that used by John Greene of Worcester about this time (e. g. Grimley, Worcs., 1599), and there is just a possibility that the bells are his. On the other hand, if so, why does he only use the curious stop on these two Welsh bells and nowhere else?

LLANGYNLLO (S. CYNLLO).—A plain Paten cover of silver-gilt of the reign of George II, bearing the hall mark of 1736, with maker's mark (?) B, probably for Robert Brown; height, $1\frac{1}{2}$ in.; diam., $5\frac{7}{8}$ in.; weight, 5 oz. 15 dwts. Nothing appears to be known of the Chalice to which it belonged.—A very ornate Victorian Chalice and a plain disc Paten, of silver-gilt, bearing the hall marks of 1869, with maker's mark ECB in tri-lobed stamp. The Chalice is of modern-medieval shape; the knop dividing the stem and the base is embellished with jewels. Height, 9 in.; weight, 16 oz. 5 dwts. The Paten is

[8] I am indebted for a rubbing of the inscription to Mr. Gwilym Rees, of Tregaron.

[9] Inscription, "1594 (*Inverted Psi*) AP RL (*idem*) [two blanks] (*idem*) WE (*idem*) WC RO (*idem*) IP (*idem*) [three blanks] [two blanks] (*idem*) WP (*idem*) LG (*idem*) DW (*idem*) RD (*idem*)".

$6\frac{7}{8}$ in. in diameter and weighs 6 oz. 4 dwts.—A glass Flagon with mount and stopper of plated and gilded metal.—An Alms-dish of base metal, set with crystals; $10\frac{1}{2}$ in. in diameter; inscription, "To the Praise and Glory of God A Thank Offering to Llangunllo Church for the preservation of Isabel Vere Tyler on July 12, 1870". The following record which is preserved by the incumbent refers to the above mentioned modern plate: 'To the Honour and Glory of God the plate for the Holy Communion was presented to Llangunllo Church by the houses of Bronwydd and Mount Gernos A.D. 1870. The Jewels in the Chalice represent the initials of the Christian and surname of the two families. On the base, (1) *Lapis-lazuli*, Sir Thomas Davies Lloyd, Bart., M.P.; (2) *Hyacinth*, Henrietta M. Lloyd; (3) *Malachite*, Marteine O. M. Lloyd; (4) *Topaz*, Gwinnett Tyler; (5) *Jasper*, Judith Tyler; (6) *Garnet*, Gwinnett George Tyler. On the knop are the names of the younger children of the house of Mount Gernos, (1) *Hyacinth*, Harriet Uda Tyler; (2) *Chrysoprase*, Charles E. Parry Tyler; (3) *Carbuncle*, Cecil Dacre Tyler; (4) *White Crystal*, Wyndham R. W. Tyler; (5) *Lapis lazuli* (Lily), Isabel Vere Tyler; (6) *Garnet*, Grace Beatrice D. Tyler. The Flagon was presented by the Rev. J. B. Medley in 1870. The Chest containing the plate was made from an oak beam of the old church of Llangunllo, which was pulled down A.D. 1868. The present Church, the foundation-stone of which was laid by Harriet Uda Tyler August A.D. 1868, was rebuilt on the same site and opened by the lord Bishop of St. David's April A.D. 1870. The Alms-dish, a thank-offering from Gwinnett and Judith Tyler, is set with crystals, that having been the stone necklace worn by Isabel Vere Tyler on the 12th of July 1870'. It appears that this child, whilst travelling by rail, chanced to lean out of the carriage window and fell out. At that time communication-cords were unknown. Upon the return of her friends from the first station at which the train stopped she was found sitting on the bank unhurt.—Two brass Candle-

sticks, given in memory of Caroline Turner, October 22nd, 1899, by "her loving daughter Maud"; four brass Altar Vases, two of which are inscribed "To the Glory of God and in Memory of Charles Dennistoun Died April 13, 1906".—A Brass Altar Desk; and, in accordance with the custom of 19th century "restorers", a brand new Font of Caen-stone having a base of red granite.—One Bell, which according to the present rector, the Rev. E. Owen Jones, bears "no mark or inscription".—The Marriage Register begins in 1754, the Baptismal and Burial Registers in 1756.

Llangynvelyn (S. Cynvelin).—A silver Chalice of the reign of Charles II, with date letter indistinct and maker's mark FG above a mullet for Francis Garthorne. The Cup is of the type commonly found about the Commonwealth Period, carrying an almost square-shaped bowl, baluster stem, and flat sloping foot. On the bowl is inscribed in stippled characters "CALIX ECCLESIAE LLANGINUELIN S$^{R}$ THOMAS PRICE BART$^{TT}_{*}$ 16 (left blank by engraver)". A Sir Thomas Pryse, 3rd Bart., of Gogerddan, died without issue in 1682. The inside of the bowl has been gilded within modern times. Height, $5\frac{3}{4}$ in.; diam. of bowl, $3\frac{7}{8}$ in., of foot, $3\frac{5}{8}$ in.; depth of bowl, 3 in.; weight, 7 oz. 3 dwts.—An early Victorian silver Chalice, and Paten with foot, both hall-marked 1846, with maker's mark CR GS in four-lobed stamp for Rawlins & Sumner. The bowl of the Chalice, the inside of which is gilded, is decorated with the sacred monogram and cross, within rays; it is inscribed "*Hunc calicem in usum Altaris Propter piam memoriam Elizabethae Gilbertson defunctae oblatum suscipiet sanctificetque Dominus misericors fidelium Resurrectio et rita Die sancto Paschae A. S. MDCCCXLVII*". Height, $9\frac{5}{8}$ in.; weight, 16 oz. 10 dwts. The Paten is similarly decorated, and inscribed "*Hanc Patenam*," etc., as on Chalice, but dated "*MDCCCXLVIII*"; height, $4\frac{3}{4}$ in.; diam., $7\frac{3}{8}$ in.; weight, 14 oz. 8 dwts.—A glass Flagon with plated mounts.—Altar Cross, six Candlesticks,

LLANAVAN Y TRAWSCOED.

Charles I. Date: 1633.

two Altar Vases, Alms-dish, inscribed "Llancynfelyn To the Glory of God . Mary Eliza and Emily Kirshaw (Gwynfryn) A.D. 1866", all of brass.—One Bell.—The earliest Registers are said to date as follows: Marriages, 1754; Baptisms, 1770; Burials, 1772.

Llanilar (S. Ilar). Saint Ilar is generally, but quite erroneously, identified with saint Hilary of Poictiers. He is known, but for what reason is not clear, as *Ilar Bysgotwr*, Ilar the Fisherman.—The eucharistic vessels belonging to this Church present many features of interest.[1] A silver Chalice of the reign of Charles I, bearing the hall mark of 1637, with maker's mark too blurred to be legible. The bowl is quite plain and in shape resembles an inverted truncated cone; it rests on a baluster stem and almost flat circular base (*Plate* xiv). Height, $6\frac{7}{8}$ in.; diam. of bowl, $3\frac{3}{4}$ in., of foot, $3\frac{5}{8}$ in.; depth of bowl, $3\frac{1}{2}$ in.; weight, 10 oz. Unfortunately the Paten cover has disappeared.—A remarkable Swedish Beaker-Chalice of silver (*Plate* xiv), set with ten small copper coins and one large silver coin, which last forms the bottom of the cup. The inside, the rims of mouth and foot, and the coins, have been gilded. The ten smaller coins are 'pieces of necessity',[2] struck during the siege of Stralsund by the Russians in 1715-1719. They are only counters or tokens of copper, but were each considered for the time being equivalent to one *daler*. The large coin under-

[1] No person should visit Aberystwyth and its neighbourhood without seeing the *modern* plate of Llanilar which was ingenuously discovered towards the close of the last century. Though it is shown to visitors with the greatest diffidence and then only by request, the privilege of seeing it has never yet been refused. Soothed is the devout mind in its presence: but quickly is the profane mind made manifest.

[2] '*Pieces of necessity*', i.e. Coins, or rather tokens, struck for trading purposes during wars or sieges, being much-depreciated reproductions in some less costly material of the ordinary coinage of the town or country, but bearing the normal face-value. Thus the coins impressed into this

neath is a real silver *daler*, struck by King Charles just before his death. It bears the legend "Med . Guds . hielp" = 'with God's help', the date 1718 and the name "Carolus XII D. G. REX SVECIAE". Each of the ten small coins is stamped on one side "I. DALER S.M", and on the other side the following figures are represented: (1) Mercurius 1718; (2) Publica fides 1716; (3) Saturnus 1718; (4) Emblematic figure 1717, Witt och wapen = 'Wit and Weapon'; (5) Phoebus 1718; (6) Emblematic figure 1718, Flink och fardig = 'Sharp and Ready'; (7) Mars 1718; (8) Jupiter 1718; (9) Hoppet 1719 = 'Hope'; (10) A Crown 1715. King Charles XII was 15 years old when he succeeded his father as king of Sweden. He fought and humbled Russia, Denmark, and Poland, but in seeking to crush Peter the Great he sustained a terrible defeat at Pultowa, where he was severely wounded. Charles was eventually killed by a cannon shot at Frederickshall in 1718, when commencing an attack on Norway. The donor of this Beaker-Chalice, which is one of the most interesting pieces of plate in Wales, was a native of this parish, as is recorded in the inscription which it bears, "*The Gift of John Parry, Messenger in Ordinary to their Majestys, King George y^e^ 1^st^ & 2^nd^ To the Parish Church of LlanHilarey, in the County of Cardigan, 1751. Where he was Born. This Chalice was brought over by him from Stockholm in the year 20. Where he Resided many years in the above Capacity*". Above the inscription is engraved an armorial shield, *Argent a fess between three lozenges sable.* PARRY. Sir S. R. Meyrick gives

chalice are nominally silver thalers of Charles XII, but actually each is worth about one four-hundredth of a copper thaler. Many thousands are in existence, struck in all parts of the world, and extending over the period 1510-1850. A large number were struck in Spain in 1640-53, and again in 1808-20. In England there are examples from the time of the Civil War (1642-48), including Carlisle and Scarborough (1645), Newark (1646), Pontefract (1648). The chief authority on the subject is A. Brause-Mansfeld's *Feld., Noth., und Belagerungs-Münzen*, two vols., Berlin, 1897-1902.—H. B. W.

a very bald pedigree of Parry of Llidiade, in which there appears a John Parry who was third son of David Morgan de [*sic*] Parry. The proprietor of Llidiade, about the beginning of the 19th century, was Thomas Parry, deputy lieutenant and magistrate for the county. The coat of arms, however, that Meyrick assigns to Thomas Parry is quite different to that borne by John Parry the donor of the cup. Height, $4\frac{3}{8}$ in.; diam. of mouth, $3\frac{5}{8}$ in., of foot, $2\frac{1}{2}$ in.; depth of bowl, $4\frac{1}{8}$ in.; weight, 7 oz. 15 dwts.—A secular Two-handled Cup with cover (*Plate* xiv). The Cup bears the hall mark of 1732, with maker's mark R.B in plain oblong stamp. On the bowl, which is encircled by a plain moulding, is inscribed "*The Gift of* Mr Richd Jones *to his Native Parish, Llanilar, Cardeganshire 1789*". Both handles are notched. Height, $5\frac{7}{16}$ in.; diam. of mouth, $4\frac{3}{4}$ in., of base, 3 in.; weight, 13 oz. The domed Cover, surmounted by a ball-shaped knob, is inscribed "Rd Jones"; it appears to have been restored by Henry Cowper in or after 1786, as the Sovereign's head looks to the right; weight, 4 oz. 15 dwts. Mr. Richard Jones resided at Howard Street, London. His will was proved Sept. 17, 1792, wherein he left a legacy to St. Michael's, Aberystwyth (see T. W. Barker's *Particulars as to Endowments*, vol. iii, p. 107).—A silver Paten, hall mark 1874, maker's mark TP; inscription round rim, "+ Blessed be the name of His Majesty for ever"; in the centre, the sacred monogram; diam., $6\frac{5}{8}$ in.; weight, 5 oz.—A glass Cruet, with silver-mounted stopper, hall-marked 1896, and made by H. E. Willis.—An electro-plated Paten with foot.—A pewter Plate, $9\frac{1}{8}$ in. in diameter; four small marks on rim, viz. animal rampant; (*?*); fleur-de-lys; (*?*); and a large stamp underneath, a pelican in her piety; the christian name of the pewterer is illegible and only the two last letters of the surname can be read, viz. TE. A pewterer named Richard White flourished 1689-1729.—A good brass Alms-dish, $13\frac{3}{4}$ in. in diameter, inscribed underneath "In usum ecclesia de Llanilar D : D : Gulielmus Basilius Episcopus

Menevensis A : S : mdccclxxvii ".—A marble Altar Cross, two brass Candlesticks, a brass Altar Desk, and two wooden Platters for collecting alms.—In the Tower is One large Bell, inscribed " I. RUDHALL GLOCESTER FECIT 1800 ". There is a tradition that three old bells were melted down and recast into this one.—The Registers are said to date from 1687.

LLANINA (S. INA). Saint Ina was daughter of Ceredig ab Cunedda Wledig, from whom Ceredigion derived its name (see *Progenies Keredic* at end of this book).—A silver Paten with foot, of the reign of George I, bearing the hall mark of the Britannia standard for 1717, with maker's mark BA for Richard Bayley. The centre is decorated with the sacred monogram, and underneath is inscribed " In honour of God, and for the use of the Parish Church at Llanina, Given by Charles R. Longcroft June 1875 ". Height, $2\frac{1}{4}$ in.; diam., $7\frac{3}{4}$ in.; weight, 8 oz. 10 dwts.—A Victorian silver bell-shaped Chalice, hall-marked 1869, made by Messrs. J. E. W. & J. Barnard. On the bowl, the inside of which is gilded, is engraved the sacred monogram within rays; and underneath the Paten inscription is repeated. Height, $7\frac{1}{2}$ in.; weight, 8 oz. 2 dwts.—A small silver tankard Flagon with spout and handle, hall-marked 1884, maker's mark RM EH in a diamond-shaped stamp; drum decorated with sacred monogram; lid surmounted by a knob. This also was presented by Mr. C. R. Longcroft, but bears no inscription. Height, 10 in.; weight, 20 oz. 10 dwts.—An Almsplate of base metal, the gift of Edward Francis Longcroft; Altar Cross and two Altar Vases, of brass.—One Bell, which appears to bear no inscription or marks.—Earliest Register, 1813.

LLANLLWCHAEARN[8] (S. LLWCHAEARN).—According to Sir S. R. Meyrick, this Church about the year 1810 possessed an

[8] The Churchyard in this parish is stuffed with white marble machine-made tombs and grave-stones. This foreign material is quite unsuitable for our climate, besides being entirely out of harmony with the surround-

Elizabethan Chalice, inscribed "Poculum Eclesie de Llanllwchayrn 1574". Nothing is known of what became of it.—The Communion vessels now consist of a silver Chalice of the reign of George III, bearing the hall mark of 1787, with maker's mark CA for Charles Aldridge. One side of the large egg-shaped bowl is decorated with the sacred monogram, cross and nails, within rays; the other is inscribed "Parish of Llanllwchaiarn 1837". It appears to have been originally a secular cup and possibly was swapped for the old one, in the first year of Queen Victoria. Beneath the bowl, the inside of which is gilded, and round the knop that divides the stem, and on the rim of base, appear bands of beaded moulding. Height, $7\frac{3}{4}$ in.; diam. of bowl, $3\frac{3}{4}$ in., of foot, $3\frac{5}{8}$ in.; weight, 10 oz. 10 dwts.—A silver Plate-Paten with shaped rim, of the first year of Queen Anne, bearing the hall mark of the Britannia standard for 1702, with maker's mark illegible, the first letter of which may be E above an annulet. This piece is embellished with a coat of arms, and inscribed "Presented A.D. 1837 to the Parish of Llanllwchaiarn *By David Rowlands Esq., M.D., F.A.S.* of Chatham In Remembrance of his sister the wife of *David Evans Esq.* of Penrhugalid, in this Parish *Who died the 4 of May 1832 She and her eldest daughter Elizabeth were buried at* Llanina *in the same Grave at the same time*". Mr. Francis Were blazons the coat of arms thus: Achievement. *Lion rampant* impaling *lion rampant within orle of cinquefoils.* Crest—*Lion rampant.* Motto—*Deo*

ings. White marble has been aptly called "glorified chalk", and it is high time that its use should be deprecated. Granite is equally unsuitable, for when the polish disappears it quickly disintegrates. Local stone is far more durable and beautiful (cf. the ancient monuments at Nevern which are probably some 1500 years old). It seems a sad pity that the large sums wasted upon tombstones are not devoted towards beautifying the *interiors* of our churches, where suitable memorials of our loved ones, in wood, stone, glass or metal, bearing brief sensible inscriptions would not only remain for centuries but prove full of interest to future generations.

*Adjuvante.* "There are", writes Mr. Were, "no hatchings to distinguish the blazons; possibly '*Or a lion rampant azure*, JONES, who bore *a lion rampant or*' for Crest, and some of the family the motto *Deo adjuvante;* impaling what I think can be none other than '*Sable a lion rampant within orle of cinquefoils or*', EDWARDES. At present I cannot find this marriage in the pedigrees. Possibly the first may be '*Or a lion rampant gules*, ROWLAND; but I cannot find that he bore either the Crest or Motto above". There is a monument in the Church of Cardigan in memory of a David Rowlands, M.D., Inspector of H. M. Hospitals and Fleets, a native of Cardigan Town who died in London in 1846, aged 68. Underneath the plate is scratched "N 41 16=1", the first being the shop-mark, the second the approximate weight. Diam., $9\frac{5}{8}$ in.; weight, 16 oz. 10 dwts.—A silver tankard Flagon with lid, spout and handle; hall mark 1871; inscribed underneath "TO THE HONOR OF GOD & THE USE OF THE CHURCH OF LLANLLWCHAIARN, August 1882"; on drum sacred monogram within rays; height, $10\frac{1}{4}$ in.; diam. of base, $4\frac{1}{2}$ in.; weight, 18 oz. 12 dwts.—A Dish of plated metal, inscribed in the centre "Presented by A. Gardner to Llanllwchaiarn Church 1910", supplied by Turner Naylor & Co., Sheffield. The box in which these vessels are preserved was "Given to the Glory of God and for the use of Llanllwchaiarn Church by Mrs. W. J. Webb, Newquay, 1910". —A brass Altar Cross and two Altar Vases, the former being inscribed "The Cross, Vases and Credence Table were presented to the Parish Church of Llanllwchaiarn in April, 1890, By G. F. Griffith, wife of the Rev. David Griffith Rector"; two Altar Candlesticks and Altar Desk, all of brass; and two wooden Platters for collecting alms.—The ancient Font was discarded when the Church was rebuilt about 1863; the bowl and portion of the stem are now deposited in the vestry, together with a fragment of the escutcheon of James I.[4]

[4] The Royal Arms were usually put up over the chancel arch or in some other conspicuous position. They are said to have been introduced as

Cross Inn Mission Church (No Dedication).—Foundation stone laid in 1871.—A two handled pewter Chalice, $5\frac{1}{8}$ in. in height. For Paten, a pewter Dish with moulded rim; height, $1\frac{5}{8}$ in.; diam., $8\frac{1}{2}$ in. Both pieces are without marks.—Here the communicants approach the Altar at the words *Deuwch yn nes*, Draw near, which custom has been dropped at the Parish Church.—One Bell, new.

Llanrhystud[5] (S. Rhystud).—A Cocoa-Nut Cup,[6] mounted on a plain silver stem and circular foot (*Plate* xii). Round the mouth of the bowl is a band of silver one inch deep, the lower part of which is decorated with acanthus-leaf ornament. Unfortunately there are no hall marks, but it probably dates from the 17th century. The base is now heavily loaded and plugged with wood. Height, $5\frac{5}{8}$ in.; diam. of bowl, $3\frac{5}{8}$ in., depth, $3\frac{1}{2}$ in.; diam. of foot, $2\frac{3}{4}$ in.; weight, 16 oz. 10 dwts.—A Victorian silver Chalice and Plate, both hall-marked 1841, with maker's mark JS AS for Joseph and Albert Savory.

early as Henry VIII's reign, but it was not until 1660 that their erection was made compulsory, and from that year onwards numerous examples are to be found, or were to be found until recently (see Mr. Francis Bond's *Screens and Galleries*, 1908, p. 135).

[5] The Rev. R. L. Jones, vicar of Bettws Ivan, tells me (1912) that his mother, who is now 80 years old, remembers that at the Holy Communion Services in this church, in the days when clogs were commonly worn, the people always slipped them off at the chancel-step on their way to the altar and resumed them again upon returning to their places.

[6] Another Cocoa-Nut Cup belonging to a Cardiganshire Church has unhappily been alienated. Some seven years ago a man, whose forefathers had been sextons of "Eglwys Mynydd Bach in Cardiganshire", sold to an Aberystwyth dealer, a Cocoa-Nut Cup, together with a Chair, which he said had been in use in that church. The mouth of this Cup carries a silver band (no hall mark), half an inch deep, attached to the Nut by four rivets. The stem and moulded base look like marble, now much discoloured. I have been unable to identify "Eglwys Mynydd Bach". Could it have been *Capel Cynddylig*, a chapelry (according to Browne Willis in 1733) in the parish of Llanrhystud? It may be that when Llanrhystud acquired a cocoa-nut Chalice a similar vessel was obtained for the chapelry. Both vessels probably date from the 17th century.

Both pieces are ornamented with a cross and nails, within rays, and inscribed "Given by John Hughes Esq. of Alltwyd for the use of Llanrhystyd Church A.D. MDCCCXLI". The chalice measures $8\frac{1}{8}$ in. in height, and weighs 11 oz. 18 dwts; the Plate is 9 in. in diameter, and weighs 10 oz. 18 dwts. The donor, John Hughes, D.L., J.P., died Nov. 2, 1852.—Three pewter Plates, each $9\frac{5}{8}$ in. in diameter, stamped $\frac{F}{WA}$; London; B & P; female figure seated, with branch in right hand; animal's head erased; a seeded rose.—Altar Cross and two Altar Candlesticks, of brass; on the cross is inscribed "To the Glory of God This Cross and Candlesticks were presented to Llanrhystid Church By Anna Maria and Susan Elizabeth Lewis daughters of the late vicar of this Parish Whitsuntide 1897"; also two Altar Vases, of brass.—In the Tower, which is the most dirtily kept in Cardiganshire, are Two small Bells, both bearing inscriptions; one appears (through glasses) to be dated 1713.—The Registers are said to date from 1738.

Llansanffraid (S. Ffraid or Bridget).—A silver Elizabethan Chalice, having no marks but probably emanating from the hands of the maker of the vessels bearing the four ovals (*Plate* vii). Round the bowl are the two customary bands of strap-work, the upper one intersecting three times and enclosing woodbine foliation, the lower one containing the following inscription: "+ POCVLVM * ECLESIE * DE * LLAN-SANFRET * 1574". The zig-zag ornament within the straps is now worn away. The usual vertical line mouldings appear beneath the bowl and between stem and foot. The stem has been broken, and mended by means of rivets passing through the central filleted knop. Some long time past this Chalice would appear to have been very badly treated, for the stem looks as if it had been slashed with a knife or other sharp instrument. Height, 6 in.; diam. of bowl, 3 in., of foot, $3\frac{3}{16}$ in.; depth of bowl, $3\frac{1}{8}$ in.; weight, 8 oz. 18 dwts. The Paten cover has been lost.—A modern-medieval silver Chalice,

LLANRHYSTUD.

CHARLES II. DATE: 1675.

bearing the hall mark of 1870, and inscribed underneath "Llanstffread Church Chalice Christmas 1871"; height, 8 in.; weight, 10 oz. 5 dwts.—A silver Paten of the year 1871, with the sacred monogram in centre; diam., $6\frac{1}{2}$ in.; weight, 4 oz. 5 dwts.—A silver ewer-shaped Flagon, also of the year 1871, with spout, handle and lid surmounted by a cross, the bowl being decorated with the sacred monogram; height, $11\frac{1}{4}$ in.; weight, 15 oz. 12 dwts. All three pieces are similarly inscribed and bear for maker's mark TC EC.—A pewter Plate, $8\frac{3}{4}$ in. in diameter, by ALLEN BRIGHT; a second pewter plate, $9\frac{1}{4}$ in. in diameter, by WILLSHIRE.—A brass Alms-dish, 11 in. in diameter, bearing the legend "Lay up for yourselves Treasures" etc.—One Bell[7] in the Tower (the frame-work is made for three), inscribed "CAST AT GLOCESTER 1815 (scroll)" and made by John, the last of the Rudhalls, the great bell-founders of Gloucester.—No ornaments on the Altar, to the north and south of which are pews, its rails being three-sided.—The Registers are said to date from 1754.

LLAN NON MISSION ROOM (S. NON).—No Plate.

LLANVAIR ORLLWYN (S. MARY).—A small silver Elizabethan Chalice with Paten cover (*Pate* vi), the first bearing the hall mark of 1591, with maker's mark tb in a plain heraldic shield, as at Fairford, Hill, and Kingswood, Gloucestershire. Round the bowl of the Chalice appears a double band of plain interlacing strap-work enclosing woodbine foliage very delicately executed. The strap-work intersects three times and graceful sprays of foliage are carried above and below each point of intersection. Just above this band is engraved in pretty lettering the following inscription: "Llanvayre oll wyn Rees lloyd". The stem is evenly divided by a hyphened and filleted

[7] Add this bell and another at Dihewyd, dated 1804, to "CHURCH BELLS IN WALES, CAST AT ABRAHAM RUDHALL'S FOUNDRY IN GLOUCESTER", printed in my *Church Plate of Radnorshire*, pp. 111-113.

knop, and the base is ornamented with three circles of hyphen marks or intermittent lines. Height, $5\frac{3}{4}$ in.; diam. of bowl, 3 in., of foot, $2\frac{3}{4}$ in.; depth of bowl, $3\frac{1}{8}$ in.; weight, 5 oz. 19 dwts. This Cup has been skilfully restored. The Paten cover bears no hall marks, but the foot or handle is inscribed with the date "1591". On the rim of the handle appear some person's initials, rudely incised and very small, the letter 'W' being legible, but not so the second letter. Surrounding the foot or handle there is a double band of plain non-intersecting strap-work enclosing woodbine foliation. Height, $1\frac{5}{8}$ in.; diam., $3\frac{3}{8}$ in.; weight, 2 oz. 10 dwts.—A pewter Plate, $9\frac{1}{4}$ in. in diameter, bearing a large oval stamp with HALE AND SONS and four small marks, HALE; seeded rose; (?); lion passant.—An electro-plated Chalice and Paten, the last being decorated in the centre with the sacred monogram; a glass Flagon with plated stopper.—Two brass Altar Vases; two wooden Collection Plates, probably the work of a local craftsman; and two brass Almsplates, presented by Mr. Churchwarden David Davies, architect, of Penrhiwllan, in this parish. —One Bell, upon which, according to the present rector, the Rev. W. J. Evans, 'there are no marks or inscription'.— The earliest Register, in fair condition, contains Baptisms, Marriages and Burials, 1768–1812.

LLANVAIR TREV HELYGEN (S. MARY).—This is a rectory annexed to Llandyvriog. The Church is a ruin. Nothing is known of the fate of its Communion Vessels.

LLANVAIR-Y-CLYWEDOGAU[8] (S. MARY).—A Victorian silver Chalice and Plate-Paten, bearing the hall marks of 1866, with maker's mark T.S in two-lobed stamp. It is likely that in this year old vessels were transformed into these new ones.

[8] "Parish of Llanvair Clywedogau, so called from three small rivulets called each of them Clywedog, and running together about half a mile east of the church" (Lhwyd's *Parochialia*, iii, 85). Colloquially, Llanvair Clydoge.

Round the bowl of the Chalice is inscribed "Poculum Ecclesic [*sic*] de Llanfairclydogau 1867"; height, 6¾ in.; weight, 5 oz. 10 dwts. Round the rim of the Plate-Paten is engraved "Vas Ecclesic" etc., as before; diam., 7 in.; weight, 6 oz. 4 dwts.—A pewter Plate, 8 in. in diameter, marked "D M", possibly the initials of a local or itinerant pewterer.—Altar Cross, two Candlesticks, of brass; and two Altar Vases of glass.—An ancient Font Bowl, bearing the Evangelistic symbols (see Maesdir, *sub* Lampeter), mounted on a four-cornered pedestal of bricks.—One Bell, in an open bell-cote made for two, recast by Taylor & Co., of Loughborough.—The ancient custom of the separation of the sexes still continues in this parish (see Bettws Ivan and Penbryn).—The earliest Register, which is in bad condition, begins in 1758.

Llanvihangel Genau'r Glyn, also Llanvihangel Castell Gwallter[9] (S. Michael).—A well-preserved silver Elizabethan Chalice, bearing the maker's mark only, viz. ⓖⓖⓖⓖ. Within the upper band of interlacing strap-work, close up to the lip of the bowl, appears the usual foliation, a leaf-ornament being carried above and below each of the three points of intersection. The lower band of strap-work encloses the following inscription "✠ POCVLVM * ECCLESIE * DE * CASTELL * GWALLTER[1] * 15*73". The zig-zag ornament in the strap-work has nearly worn away. There is a band of vertical line moulding beneath the bowl and also between the stem and

[9] This is one of three Parishes in the Diocese of St. David's in which the clerk or sexton receives Tithes, to wit, Crickhowel, co. Brecon, £17 4s. 0d.; Nantmel, co. Radnor, £14 5s. 0d.; Llanvihangel Genau'r Glyn, co. Cardigan, £10. At Cardigan, Tithe Rent charge is paid to the *chancel* cleaner, not the church caretaker, for the reason that it is paid by the lay-rector, who is responsible for the chancel; the lay-rector at the present time is Col. C. N. Miles, C.B.

[1] i.e. Walter's Castle, Walter being Walter de Bek, one of the followers of Gilbert Fitz-Richard, who in 1110 took possession of the four Cantrevs of Ceredigion.

foot; the stem is evenly divided by a very small hyphened and filleted knop. Height, $5\frac{7}{8}$ in.; diam. of bowl, $3\frac{1}{4}$ in., of foot, $3\frac{3}{8}$ in.; depth of bowl, $3\frac{1}{8}$ in.; weight, 7 oz. 5 dwts. The Paten cover has been lost.—A large early Victorian silver Paten with foot, bearing the hall mark of 1838, with maker's mark I.T in two-lobed stamp; height, $2\frac{5}{8}$ in.; diam., $8\frac{1}{2}$ in.; weight, 18 oz.—Also a massive tankard Flagon, hall-marked 1841, by the same maker, with handle, no spout or thumb-piece, having lid surmounted by a knob now slightly bent; height, 12 in.; diam. of mouth, $4\frac{3}{8}$ in., of foot, $7\frac{1}{8}$ in.; weight, *c.* 50 oz. Both the last mentioned pieces, decorated with the sacred monogram, cross and nails, within rays, are inscribed "*Mortuorum et Vivorum Domino Haec Donaria consecraverunt Ludovici Evans Presbyteri Annos xxx huic altari deservientis Amici superstites* A.S. MDCCCXXXV". A white marble tablet, on the north wall inside the chancel, bears the following inscription, "I.H.S. | SACRED | TO THE MEMORY OF | THE REVEREND LEWIS EVANS, | RURAL DEAN OF UPPER ULTRA AERON, | VICAR OF THIS PARISH | AND ALSO OF LLANFIHANGEL Y CREIDDYN; | WHO DEPARTED THIS LIFE 8TH MAY 1835, | AGED 68 YEARS. | BY THE UNITED CONTRIBUTIONS | OF THOSE WHO LOVED | AND REVERED HIM WHEN LIVING | OF THE CLERGY OF THE GENTRY, | AND OF HIS PARISHIONERS | WHOM HE LABOURED TO BUILD UP | IN FAITH AND CHARITY, | THIS TABLET WAS ERECTED: | IN THE HOPE THAT OTHERS ALSO | MAY BY THIS GOOD EXAMPLE | BE STIRRED UP TO LOVE | AND TO DO GOOD WORKS | TO THE GLORY OF | GOD'S HOLY NAME". Lewis Evans also presented plate to Llanvihangel-y-Creuddyn (q.v.).—A Chalice of plated metal, inscribed underneath "*Llanfihangel Geneu'r Glyn 1834*"; also a Wine-Funnel of base metal.—Altar Cross, two Altar Candlesticks, two Altar Vases, Altar Desk, and Alms-dish, 16 in. in diameter, all of brass.—One Bell.—The earliest Register containing Baptisms and Burials dates from 1735; Marriages, 1754.

Borth (S. Matthew).—This Church, consecrated Sep. 15, 1879, was built mainly through the efforts of the Rev. Preb. David Pugh Evans, M.A., C.C.C., Oxon., born at Lovesgrove, Cardiganshire, Oct. 27, 1841. He was the first curate of this church, and subsequently became rector of Trevonen, vicar of St. Peter's, Carmarthen, and rector of Lampeter Velfrey, where he was interred Oct. 17, 1897. —The Eucharistic vessels consist of a modern-medieval silver Chalice and Paten, both bearing the Birmingham hall marks of 1865, with maker's mark T.T & Co. The Chalice, $7\frac{7}{8}$ in. in height, weighs 9 oz. 5 dwts; the Paten, $6\frac{1}{8}$ in. in diameter, weighs 4 oz. 15 dwts.—A glass Flagon with electro-plated mountings, and two glass Cruets.—A good octagonal brass Alms-dish, $13\frac{7}{8}$ in. in diameter, embellished with grotesque figures, and inscribed underneath "To the Glory of God and for the use of S. Matthew's Church Borth Presented by Sarah Donnelly of Leicester August 21st 1886".—An electro-plated Alms-bason, inscribed on rim "+ All Things come of Thee" etc.—Altar Cross, two Altar Candlesticks, Altar Desk, six Altar Vases, all of brass; and two Platters of wood for collecting alms.

Talybont Mission Church (S. David). Licensed Jan. 11, 1876.—A silver modern-medieval Chalice, hall-marked 1896, and Paten and Flagon, hall-marked 1898, all made by WK, and inscribed "Bequeathed by Jane Elizabeth Davies of Penpompren[2] 1898". The inside of the Chalice is gilded, and one of the six panels of the base is decorated with a cross in relief; height, $7\frac{1}{8}$ in.; weight, 14 oz. 15 dwts. The paten is $6\frac{1}{2}$ in. in diameter; weight, 5 oz. 10 dwts. The flagon carries a handle, spout, and lid

[2] i.e. wooden bridge head, cf. *iet y bompren*, wooden bridge gate, on the main road from Fishguard to Dinas, and dividing the two parishes. *Pompren* is from *pont* + *bren*. cf. *Pembroke* from *pen* + *brog*.

surmounted by a cross; height, 10¾ in.; weight, 16 oz. 10 dwts.—Also Chalice, Paten and Flagon, of electro-plate.—Brass Altar Cross, inscribed "In Memory of R M Evans died W. C. Africa May 5th 1899".—Two brass Candlesticks, one given "In Memory of Herbert [Jenkins] Died 1899", the other "In Memory of Jenkin [Jenkins] Died 1905".—Two smaller brass Candlesticks, brass Alms-dish and Altar Desk, and two wooden Platters.—The brass Eagle Lectern was presented "To the Glory of God and in Memory of Mary Jones Penpompren-uchaf who died 1907 Given by her Sons".

Llanvihangel-y-Creuddyn (S. Michael).—A tulip-shaped silver Chalice of the reign of George II, bearing the hall mark of 1751, with maker's mark *JP* for John Payne. On the bowl is engraved "*Edward Griffiths* BA *Vicar Henry Herbert Morgan Jones Church Wardens of Llanvihangel Gelyndrdd*[8] *1751*"; the stem is divided by a round knop. Height, 8½ in.; diam. of bowl, 3¾ in., of foot, 3¾ in.; depth of bowl, 4½ in.; weight, 12 oz. 9 dwts. There is no Paten cover. Edward Griffiths was instituted to this benefice in 1749, where he died in 1785. Churchwarden Morgan Jones resided at Nant-y-cay.—A large early Victorian silver Paten on foot, hall-marked 1838, with maker's mark probably IT in two-lobed stamp; height, 2¾ in.; diam., 8½ in.; weight, 17 oz. 10 dwts.—A large tankard Flagon, with handle, spout, and lid surmounted by a knob, but no thumbpiece, hall-marked 1841, with maker's mark I.T; height, 12 in.; diam. of mouth, 4½ in., of base, 7⅛ in.; weight, *c.* 52 oz. Both Flagon and Paten are decorated with the sacred monogram, cross and nails, within rays, and inscribed "*Mortuorum et vivorum Domino Haec Donaria Consecraverunt Ludovici Evans Presbyteri Annos xxxiii hujus Ecclesiae Vicarii Amici superstites* A.S. MDCCCXXXVI". The Rev. Lewis Evans also gave plate to

[8] Llanvihangel-y-Creuddyn was also known as Llanvihangel Gelyndrod.

Llanvihangel Genau'r Glyn (q.v.).—Altar Cross, two Alms-plates and two Altar Vases, all of brass.—In the Tower, the roof of which was repaired in 1842, there is one Bell (cracked) bearing the following inscription: "MORGAN : LLOYD : GNT : (two bells) WC (bell) TC (two bells) HENRY : PARRY : FELIX : REES : CHVRCH : WARDENS : 1686 :". Morgan Lloyd, Gentleman, was of Abertrinant, formerly a seat, now a farmhouse in this parish. The founders of this bell, W C T C, are so far unknown.—The old Font, which has an octagonal bowl, now serves as a Flower Vase in the churchyard.—The Registers begin in 1781.

LLANTRISANT (S. ).—This Chapel of Ease, licensed Nov. 29, 1882, possesses a large Chalice and a Paten, both of base metal; underneath the paten is the shop number "1693".

LLANWENNOG (S. GWENNOG).—This parish is divided into two hamlets or tithings, called Blaenau Gwennog and Bro Gwennog, that is, Gwennog's uplands and lowlands. There is only one fair held in the year, Ffair Wennog, Gwennog's Fair, held on January 14, which is the twelfth day after St. Gwennog's festival, January 3.—A silver Chalice of the reign of George II, bearing the date letter (not very distinct) of 1741, with maker's mark probably F S for F. Spilsbury. The deep bowl with slightly spreading lip is ornamented with the sacred monogram, cross and nails, within rays. The stem, divided by the rudiments of a knop, stands upon a small circular base. Height, 9 in.; diam. of bowl, 4 in., depth, $4\frac{3}{4}$ in.; weight, 10 oz.—A large silver Paten with foot, of the reign of Geo. I, bearing the hall marks of the Britannia standard for 1720, with illegible maker's mark. Its centre is engraved with the sacred monogram, etc., as above. Height, $2\frac{1}{4}$ in.; diam., 8 in.; weight, 11 oz. 5 dwts.—A small silver tankard Flagon of the year 1849, with maker's mark R P G B for R. Pearce and G. Burrows, carries a dome lid, handle, thumbpiece (now

broken off), and spout, beneath which is engraved the sacred monogram, etc.; height, 8 in.; weight, 19 oz. 15 dwts.—Altar Cross and two Altar Vases, of brass, given in 1897 by Mrs. Spence, wife of the Dean of Gloucester, granddaughter of David Jones, who about the year 1799 founded a very successful Bank which was commonly known by Welsh drovers and farmers as 'The Black Ox'.—Two collecting Platters of wood.—Two Bells, the smaller one simply inscribed with date "1826"; the larger one "IOHN TAYLOR AND CO. * FOUNDERS * LOUGHBOROUGH LEICESTERSHIRE * VIOLA * 1897". The latter, weighing 8 cwts, was recast in the marriage year of Miss Viola Davies-Evans, the only daughter of Col. Davies-Evans of Highmead, Lord-Lieut. of Cardiganshire, to Mr. Arthur Campbell Duckworth of Orchardleigh Park, Frome, Somerset, late Lieut. Royal Scots Greys (see Fox-Davies's *Armorial Families*, 5th Edit., p. 409). According to Sir S. R. Meyrick, there were three Bells here in the early 19th century, inscribed as follows: (*a*) "Jenkin Lloyd of Llanvechan Griffith Davies of Ddôlwhen Ch. 1677. HW"; (*b*) "Gloria sit deo Henricus Williams me fecit. Anno Domini 1677"; (*c*) no inscription. Probably the metal contained in these bells was used for the present two. Meyrick's record of these inscriptions enables us to identify another Welsh Bell-founder, viz. Henry Williams. Where he resided and worked is at present unknown, but it is evident that his foundry was of considerable importance.[4]—The Registers date from 1722.—According to the present incumbent, the Rev. John Morris, M.A., "the Font stands on a square basement near the window of the south aisle of the church. The bowl is circular, and is charged

[4] BELLS CAST BY HENRY WILLIAMS, A WELSH BELL-FOUNDER.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1677 | Llanwennog, Cardiganshire ... ... | 2 | (recast) |
| 1693 | Mansel Gamage, Herefordshire ... | 1 | |
| 1701 | Crickadarn, Breconshire ... ... | 2 | |
| 1709 | Llanveilo, Breconshire ... ... ... | 1 | |
| 1711 | Bleddva, Radnorshire ... ... ... | 2 | |
| 1713 | Llanddewi'r Cwm, Breconshire ... | 1 | |
| 1718 | Llandyvaelog-Vach, Breconshire ... | 2 | |

LLEDROD.

COMMONWEALTH. DATE : 1659.

CILIAU AERON.

CHARLES II. DATE : 1671.

with twelve grotesque faces. It is in a fair state of preservation. The carving is very rudely done. It has no cover at present (1900), though there are indications which lead to the conclusion that it formerly had a cover attached to it. The drainage appears to be deficient."

Llanwnen (S. Gwynen).—The recent history of the ancient Communion Cup belonging to this parish is an illustration of how valuable church plate may be lost. In 1889 a Chalice and a pair of Plates, all of electro-plate, were presented to Llanwnen Church by the late Thomas Hugh Rice Hughes of Neuaddvawr, Lampeter, on which occasion the old silver Chalice was removed to Mr. Hughes's residence, where it has remained ever since. It was examined some few years ago by the Rev. George Eyre Evans, who infers in his *Cardiganshire and Its Antiquities*, p. 239, that it dates from the Elizabethan period. Mr. Eyre Evans gives its height as six inches, and states that the bowl is inscribed as follows: 'POCVLM ECLESIE DE LLANWENENIN'. Presumably the vessel was in a bad state of repair, but even so, the outlay of a few pounds would have made it as serviceable as ever. The removal, without a faculty, into private custody and into another parish of a costly silver vessel, which had been used in the Sacrament at Llanwnen Church for over three centuries, was grossly out of order, and its continued disuse in favour of a trumpery thing of base metal is to be deplored.[5]—In present use the Chalice of electro-plate, inscribed "PRESENTED TO Llanwnen Church By T. H. R. Hughes 1889", and a pair of Plates, each measuring $8\frac{7}{8}$ in. in diameter, of the same quality.—A pewter Plate, 9 in. in diameter, marked TC; fleur-de-lys; animal rampant; and a

[5] I do not include this vessel in the Chronological List of the Church Plate of Cardiganshire. In the Llanwnen Inventory of Church Property, dated August 25, 1900, deposited at the office of the Diocesan Registrar, Carmarthen, and examined by me August 28, 1913, *no mention is made of this ancient Chalice.*

three-pronged object. Plates by the same pewterer are found at Ambleston and Penreith, both in Pembrokeshire.—A Paten, $6\frac{3}{8}$ in. in diameter, of *tin*,[6] being the only specimen of this material known to the present writer; it probably dates no earlier than the last century, and may have been acquired when the cover of the Elizabethan Chalice was lost. It is interesting, and should be carefully preserved.—One Bell, inscribed "w. JEFFERIES BRISTOL 1829".—I was informed by an old inhabitant (1913) that a Box containing ancient Registers and Deeds, etc., belonging to this parish, has also been removed; the present Registers date from 1813.

SILIAN or LLANSILIAN (S. SILIAN).—A silver Chalice, bearing the hall mark of 1868, with maker's mark AS. The bowl, which stands on a baluster stem, is decorated with the sacred monogram, etc.; height, 8 in.; weight, 9 oz. 5 dwts.—A silver Paten, hall-marked 1873, with maker's mark TC EC. Round the rim is engraved "+ O Lamb of God" etc.; diam., $6\frac{1}{2}$ in.; weight, 5 oz. 10 dwts. Underneath both Chalice and Paten is scratched "Silian Church 1873".—Brass Altar Cross, the gift of Mr. and Mrs. J. G. Marsden, in memory of their son, the Rev. Daniel Owen Marsden, sometime curate of Holy Trinity, Swansea, who died in S. Africa, where he had gone in quest of health; two brass Altar Desks, one presented by Mr. D. D. Jones, Arvyn, and the other by Mr. J. T. Jones, Bryn Stores, Silian.—Two Candelabra and two Vases, all of brass, given by the parishioners; brass Alms-dish, given by the Rev. Herbert Hughes, Vicar of Myddvai, Carm., in

[6] Tin Chalices were found in 1552 by Edw. VI's Commissioners in two Cumberland parishes, viz. Stapleton and Nether Denton (see *Old Church Plate in the Diocese of Carlisle*, 1882, by R. S. Ferguson); and in 1553 at Biddlesden, Bucks, they left for the use of the parishioners 'one chalice of tin with a paten' (see F. C. Eeles's *Edwardian Inventories for Buckinghamshire*, 1908, p. xix).

memory of his parents.—A cracked pewter Plate.—One Bell, inaccessible.—The ancient Font, 'ornamented with four human faces', has been discarded and a brand new one, *un newi spond*, has taken its place.—The Registers date from 1813.

Llanwnnws (S. Gwynws).—An Elizabethan silver Chalice and Paten cover, both bearing the maker's mark only, viz. . The upper band of decorated intersecting strap-work round the bowl encloses woodbine foliation, a spray being carried above and below each of the three points of intersection. Within the lower band in engraved " + POCVLVM * ECLESIE * DE * LLANONOSE * 1574". This cup was mended in 1899, when the inside of the bowl was gilded and the additional inscription "LLANWNNWS CHURCH 1899" was placed between the two bands mentioned above. The stem is divided by a hyphened knop with little fillet above and below, and underneath the bowl and at the junction between stem and foot there is a band of vertical line moulding. Height, $6\frac{1}{2}$ in.; diam. of bowl, $3\frac{3}{8}$ in., of foot, $2\frac{15}{16}$ in.; depth of bowl, $3\frac{1}{4}$ in.; weight, 9 oz. 15 dwts. The Paten cover is quite plain; height, 1 in.; diam., $3\frac{3}{4}$ in.; weight, 1 oz. 15 dwts.—A small silver Flagon and Paten, both bearing the Sheffield hall marks of 1898, with maker's mark HW for Messrs. Lee & Wigful. Both pieces are decorated with bands of foliation after the Elizabethan style. The Flagon carries a spout, handle, thumb-piece and domical lid; on the drum is inscribed "Llanwnnws 1899 Presented by Alice Hughes on the occasion of re-opening the Church after Restoration. To the Glory of God and in memory of Several Relatives whose dust rests in the adjoining Church-Yard"; height, $6\frac{1}{2}$ in.; weight, 11 oz. 5 dwts. The centre of the Paten is inscribed "LLANWNNWS CHURCH 1899"; diam., $4\frac{7}{16}$ in.; weight, 2 oz. 5 dwts.—A two-handled pewter Chalice, $5\frac{7}{8}$ in. in height, bearing no marks.—A pewter Dish with moulded rim, $9\frac{3}{8}$ in. in diameter, and a pewter

Plate, 9⅛ in. in diameter, both bearing no marks.—A Chalice, two Patens and Flagon, all of electro-plate.—Altar Cross, presented by Miss M. Davies, Cwmcoedwig, in 1899, two Candlesticks, two Altar Vases and Altar Desk, all of brass.—A large brass Candelabrum with five branches, said to be of old Italian workmanship.—The Font was presented by Elizabeth Augusta Harriett (formerly maid of honour to Queen Adelaide), second wife of the 4th Earl of Lisburne, in memory of their daughter Gertrude Dorothy Harriet Adelaide, who died Sept. 8, 1869.—Two Bells, bearing no inscriptions or marks; the mouth of one measures 14⅜ in. in diam.; the other, cracked, is 18½ in. in diameter. One of these bells was found in 1875 by two men whilst cutting turf or peat on land belonging to a farm close by, called 'Berthlwyd'.—The earliest Register (loose leaves) is said to date from 1760.

Llanychaearn (S. Llwchaearn).—This Church was rebuilt and enlarged in 1878. Local tradition states that the old Communion vessels were 'burgled'.—A silver Chalice, hall-marked 1846, with maker's mark IJK for I. J. Keith. The bowl is quite plain; the stem carries a knop; height, 7½ in.; weight, 9 oz. 12 dwts.—Another silver Chalice of the year 1851, with maker's mark JS AS for Joseph and Albert Savory. This also has a plain bowl and knopped stem; height, 7½ in.; weight, 8 oz. 10 dwts.—A plain silver Plate-Paten, hall-marked 1849, also by Messrs. Savory; diam., 8 in.; weight, 9 oz.—An electro-plated Flagon; two Platters of wood for collecting alms.—A brass Altar Cross, inscribed "Deo Joli Gloria In Memory of Sarrah Waddingham of Havod, Eldest daughter of James & Elizabeth Davies, and wife of Thomas J. Waddingham, Esq. J.P., D.L., who was married in Llanychaiarn Church 13th December 1883"; four brass Altar Vases, given by Mr. Methuen Leir, J.P.; two brass Candlesticks and a brass Alms-dish.—On the octagonal Font are incised many initials, the earliest date apparently being "1616"; "1630" is clear, as also is "1662".—A bell-cote,

containing one Bell, which appears (through glasses) to bear an eighteenth century date and inscription, 'E (?) (?) IO .. (?) IENKINS WARDENS 17(?)'; it may have been cast at Evans' Bellfoundry, Chepstow.—The Registers, in fairly good condition, are said to date from 1754.

PONTLLANIO MISSION ROOM.—Licensed Feb. 11, 1881.—An electro-plated Chalice and Paten, the last being inscribed in the centre "Presented By Mrs. Richardes (Bryneithyn) To Llanychairn Parish 1903".—Two Candlesticks and two Platters, all of wood.—There is a bench from the old parish church, incised "I : I. 1739".

LLANYGWRYDDON, i.e. the Church of the Virgins.—This place-name is pronounced locally Llangwrddon.—The present parish Church was consecrated November 2, 1880, and was substituted for the old parish Church by instrument dated July 7, 1881.—A silver Elizabethan Chalice, bearing only the maker's mark, viz. . Like the Elizabethan specimens at St. Edren's, East Williamston, and Johnston, all in Pembrokeshire, this little Chalice has no knop on its stem; and as at East Williamston there is only one band round the bowl, close up to the lip, within which is inscribed "+ POCVLVM * ECCLESIE * DE * LLANEGORETHON", the letters NE and TH being linked. Beneath the bowl there is a band of vertical line moulding; the junction between stem and base has been mended, and it is probable that there was here also a band of similar ornamental moulding, but it is now gone. Height, $5\frac{1}{8}$ in.; diam. of bowl, 3 in., of foot, $3\frac{1}{8}$ in.; depth of bowl, $2\frac{3}{4}$ in.; weight, 4 oz. 3 dwts. The Paten cover has been lost.—A silver Chalice and Paten, hall-marked 1868 and 1869 respectively, with maker's mark TC EC for Cox & Sons. The Chalice is of the modern-medieval fashion; height, 8 in.; weight, 11 oz. 8 dwts. The Paten is inscribed round rim "+ Take . eat . This . is My Body"; diam., $5\frac{7}{8}$ in.; weight,

3 oz. 15 dwts.—An electro-plated Flagon.—A pewter Alms-dish, 12 in. in diameter, bearing four marks, ( ? ) ; ? TP ; ( ? ) ; ? TP.—A brass Alms-dish; no ornaments on Altar.—Earthenware Bason in Font.—One Bell, which has been recast.—The Registers begin in 1729.

Llechryd (Holy Cross, now S. Tydvil).—Formerly a Chapelry in the parish of Llangoedmor. The old Church of the Holy Cross is now a ruin, and a new fabric, on a site presented by Mr. Rawley Lascelles, was consecrated Sept. 19, 1878, and stupidly dedicated to St. Tydvil.—The plate consists of a silver Paten cover of the reign of George I, bearing the Dublin hall mark of 1724, with maker's mark I.H below a crown, for John Hamilton. It is decorated with the sacred monogram, cross and nails, within rays; underneath are inscribed the initials $_{W}{}^{G}_{M}$ ; height, $2\frac{1}{8}$ in. ; diam., $6\frac{3}{4}$ in. ; weight, 7 oz. 15 dwts (the original weight scratched underneath is said to have been "8 oz. 10 dwts"). The Chalice to which this piece belonged probably disappeared about the year 1863.—A silver Chalice of poor design, acquired during the incumbency of the Rev. James Owen, bearing the Birmingham hall mark of 1862, with maker's mark T.T & Co. The bowl is ornamented with the sacred monogram ; the stem has been mended with lead; and on the foot, which carries a band of beaded moulding, is engraved " + Llechryd Church 1863 + ". Height, $7\frac{3}{4}$ in. ; weight, 9 oz. 10 dwts.—An electro-plated Flagon.—Altar Cross, four Altar Vases, Altar Desk, two Almsplates, and an Alms-dish, all of brass.—One Bell.—The Registers begin in 1813.

Lledrod, or Llanvihangel Lledrod (S. Michael).—An interesting silver Cromwellian Chalice, bearing the hall mark of 1659, with maker's mark, probably RN with mullet above and below, in a plain heraldic shield (*Plate* xiii). The bowl, almost square-shaped with very slight lip, stands on a baluster stem and flat sloping circular foot. Close up to the mouth in

stippled cursive characters appears the following inscription: "Poculum Ecclesiae de Llanvihangel Lledrod"; height, $5\frac{3}{4}$ in.; diam. of bowl, $3\frac{5}{8}$ in., of foot, $3\frac{7}{16}$ in.; depth of bowl, $2\frac{3}{4}$ in.; weight, 8 oz. 2 dwts. There is no Paten cover.—A silver jug-shaped Flagon, with hall mark of 1897 and maker's mark GJ DF, carries a spout, handle, and lid terminating in a cross. On the bowl is inscribed "*Rhodd i Eglwys Llanfihangel-Lledrod Er Cof am Thomas Jones Brynmyheryn* WARDEN 1897"; height, $10\frac{3}{4}$ in.; weight, 18 oz. 17 dwts.—A chalice Paten and Flagon, all of electro-plate, presented in 1910 by the Rev. Henry Percy Thompson, vicar of Kippington, Seven-oaks, whose wife has friends interred in this churchyard.—A Salver, standing on three feet, of Sheffield plate, $8\frac{1}{8}$ in. in diameter, originally made for domestic use.—The earliest Register begins in 1766.—One Bell, cast by the important Welsh Bell-founders, the Evans's of Chepstow, inscribed "W^M EVANS FECIT 1751" (see *Church Plate of Breconshire*, p. 11).—This village was once the curacy, and is now the burial-place of Evan Evans, better known as *Ieuan Brydydd Hir*, priest, patriot, poet, antiquary, and exile, born May 20, 1731, died August, 1789.—The ancient four-sided Font, swept out by nineteenth century 'restorers', is shortly to be removed back into the church.

MOUNT (HOLY CROSS).—With the exception of the Font, every moveable thing which was medieval has disappeared from this lonely and hardly accessible little white-washed church by the sea. In 1853, during the incumbency of the Rev. Thos. Rees, the church was reseated and a cheap 'two-decker' Pulpit, surmounted by a great sounding-board, was introduced. Why the great sounding-board was added is difficult to understand in view of the smallness of the building. —Nothing is now known of the fate of the old Communion vessels. The earliest piece is a pewter Chalice (*Plate* xvii), bearing no marks; a similar Chalice, now broken, is found at

St. Dogmael's, Pembrokeshire. Both were probably purchased by the Rev. William Jones, vicar of St. Dogmael's 1776-1826. For some time during this period Mr. Jones was also Perpetual Curate of Mount. He also held Llantood and Monington. The dimensions of the Mount specimen are: height, 6 in.; diam. of bowl, $4\frac{1}{4}$ in., of foot, $3\frac{3}{4}$ in.—A one-handled $\frac{1}{2}$-pint pewter Mug, $3\frac{1}{2}$ in. in height, unmarked; and a pewter Plate, $9\frac{1}{4}$ in. in diameter, by James Yates of Birmingham, as at Monington, Pembrokeshire. Both the Mount and St. Dogmael's Chalices are probably the work of Yates of Birmingham. In the bell-cote there is one Bell,[7] inscribed "IN THE NAME OF GOD A MEN [unknown bell-founder's mark]"; the style of inscription indicates it to be no earlier than the reign of Queen Elizabeth.—According to the present vicar, the Rev. D. H. Davies,[8] the Baptismal and Burial Registers begin in 1813, the Marriage Register, 1837.

[7] Doubtless in the story of Campanology, no Bell has served a stranger purpose than this one. For some reason, long forgotten, it was removed from the church to a farm, called Bigney, in this parish, where the housewife (commonly known as 'Nanny'r Bigney') had converted it, by turning it upside-down, into a crock for the purpose of keeping *butter-milk*. It was restored to the bell-cote before 1864, by David Evans, the church care-taker, who died about five years ago, aged over 80 years.

[8] The Rev. D. H. Davies, vicar of Verwick and Mount, tells me (Sept., 1912) of some remarkable customs still prevalent in these parishes.

At Mount the communicants *stand* and do not kneel when receiving the Holy Communion. It appears that the first Altar Rails, measuring 30 inches in height, were introduced into this church about 1853, and were placed on the extreme edge of the step nearest to the altar. Thus they were found upon the advent of the Rev. Rees Williams, who thinking that the people did not kneel because they could not conveniently do so, had the rails moved back some $7\frac{3}{4}$ inches, but to his surprise the parishioners would not kneel, nor have they done so to the present day (see Ciliau Aeron). Both at Verwick and Mount it is, and has been the custom 'for generations', that no more or less than *one penny* be offered by each communicant at the administration.

At Mount, after a funeral, the mourners return to the church to pray, reminiscent no doubt of pre-reformation practices.

Mr. Davies remembers being told by an old sexton at Verwick (Ezrom

GEORGE II. DATE: 1732.

CHARLES I. DATE: 1637.

SWEDISH BEAKER.
DATE: 1720.

LLANILAR.

Nantgwnlle[9] (S. Gwynlleu).—The ancient Communion vessels which once belonged to this parish have disappeared. If it is true that 'Mr. Rowland of Llangeitho' presented the Church of Tregaron (q.v.) with a silver Chalice, dated 1574 (now lost), it may be that it was the Chalice of Nantgwnlle, for this benefice was held with Llangeitho by the Rev. John Rowland, whose brother, the celebrated Daniel Rowland,[1] was his curate for nearly thirty years. Where else could 'Mr. Rowland of Llangeitho' have obtained an Elizabethan Chalice dated 1574, seeing that Llangeitho still holds its own?—In present use at Nantgwnlle is a Chalice of plated metal.—About the beginning of this present year (1914) the vicar, the Rev. D. M. Davies, discovered a cup or goblet of Britannia metal, chased and of very common every-day repoussé work, its date being probably about 1830. Mr. Davies is informed that it may have been given to Nantgwnlle

David, *ob.* 1898) that 'formerly' it was the custom for the rich to attend Communion on Easter Day (Y Pasc), and the poor, i.e. the servants, on the Octave (Y Pasc Bach). For *Pasc bychan*, see Wade-Evans' *Welsh Medieval Law*, p. 87.

[9] There is a farm in this parish called Llanveilog, with which compare Wernveilig, a farm in Llanvihangel Ystrad, and Meilig of Llanarth.

[1] In the possession of the family of Mrs. Morgan Owen, Bryn-y-mor, Fishguard, are two interesting vessels of plated metal, viz. a tankard Flagon, and a Dish. Underneath the last is inscribed "*The Gift of Mr. Joseph Silver to the Revd Nath. Rowland for his Chapel at Haverfordwest*". Nathaniel was one of the sons of Daniel Rowland. He died March, 1831, aged 82, and his descendants (of whom the above mentioned Mrs. Morgan Owen is one) reside at Parke, Llangan, co. Carmarthen. He joined his father in the Methodist movement and became a very famous preacher. On his father's death in 1790 he became one of the leaders of Methodism, and minister of the chapel in Haverfordwest. In 1807, however, he fell out with the Methodists and left them. "I suspect", writes Mr. J. H. Davies, Cwrt Mawr, "that the Communion plate was given him before 1807, and that Mr. Silver was probably a friend of Nathaniel Rowland and one of the supporters of the Calvinistic branch of the Methodist movement. Unless he was a local man, I should look for him among the people connected with the Rev. Rowland Hill and the Countess of Huntingdon".

church by Mrs. Rogers of Abermeurig some 80 years ago, which is probably correct.—A modern silver Paten with foot, bearing the Sheffield hall mark of 1903; a silver Flagon with Sheffield hall mark of 1900; a silver Alms-dish with London hall mark of 1908. All these vessels were made by Messrs. Mappin & Webb, and are inscribed "I.H.S. Eglwys Nant-cwnlle 1909", and beneath the Alms-dish is engraved "+ er. gogoniant . i . dduw ac . at . wasanaeth . eglwys . nant-cwnlle . rhodd . ei . blant . i'r . parch: evan . williams deon . gwladol . uwch . aeron er coffau yr. lxxx$^{fed}$ ffl wyddyn . o'i . oed . a'r . l$^{fed}$ o'i . lafur fel . offeiriad . y . plwyf . hwn . ionawr . xxviii . 1909 +". Height of Paten, $2\frac{1}{2}$ in.; diam., 8 in.; weight, 16 oz. 15 dwts. Height of Flagon, $10\frac{1}{2}$ in.; weight, 22 oz. 10 dwts. Diam. of Alms-dish, 12 in.; weight, 22 oz. 10 dwts.—A base metal Salver on three feet; and two Platters of wood for collecting alms.—No ornaments on the Altar.—One Bell, apparently with no inscription.—The earliest Register[2] is not in good condition, and the earliest entry is said to be 1768; the transcripts at the Diocesan Registry, Carmarthen, appear to cover the years 1672-1761.—A new Font takes the place of the ancient one, which was probably cast out when the church was 'restored' and enlarged about 1885.

Penbryn or Llanvihangel Penbryn[3] (S. Michael).—A large and handsome Elizabethan silver Chalice and Paten

[2] The following is an interesting extract from the Nantgwnlle register,—'Saturday the 10th of March 1770 Esther the daughter of John Morgans Gent. of Cilpyll in this Parish by Margareta Eleonora his wife was baptized by the Rev. Dan Rowlands'. Daniel was living at this time at Llangeitho Rectory. His son John, who had been appointed rector by the Freeholders of the parish, *not by the Bishop*, had gone to Shrewsbury, leaving his father at the rectory, where he died in 1790.

[3] There is a Ffynnon Ddeiniol, St. Daniel's Well, in the southern part of this parish. There are also places called *Maes Glas*, *Pwll Glas*, and *Clos Glas*; "according to an old MS. in the possession of the Vicar of Cenarth, the ancient name of Maes Glas was Karn-y-Bettws Geraint. There is a

cover (*Plate* iii.), both pieces bearing the maker's mark only, viz. . Round the bowl of the Chalice are the usual two bands of decorated strap-work, the upper one containing woodbine foliation with spray above and below each of the three points of intersection, the lower band enclosing the following inscription, "✠ POCVLVM * ECCLESIE * DE * PENBRYN (scroll) 15 * 74 (scroll)". Beneath the bowl and between the stem and foot are bands of vertical line moulding; the stem is divided by a bold, hyphened and filleted knop; height, $8\frac{5}{8}$ in.; diam. of bowl, $4\frac{1}{2}$ in., of foot (slightly out of shape), $4\frac{5}{8}$ in.; depth of bowl, $4\frac{1}{8}$ in.; weight, 15 oz. 15 dwts. The Paten cover has been a good deal battered and needs repairing. It is quite plain, with the exception of a single line engraved round rim of foot or handle, and another round the outside rim; height, $1\frac{3}{8}$ in.; diam., $5\frac{1}{8}$ in.; weight, 5 oz. 3 dwts. —A Victorian silver Flagon with spout handle and lid, bearing the hall mark of 1877, with maker's mark $\frac{TC}{EC}$ for Cox & Sons, and inscribed underneath "Presented to Penbryn Church by Catharine Jenkins Dyffrynbern on Easter Day 1878". The bowl is embellished with the sacred monogram. The donor, who also presented the stained glass in the east-window, Easter, 1887, was aunt to the Rev. D. H. Davies, late vicar of Cenarth. Height, $9\frac{1}{2}$ in.; weight, 19 oz.—A pewter Plate, $12\frac{5}{8}$ in. in diameter, bearing four small marks of a hitherto unknown pewterer, GM with star above and below; animal rampant; crowned rose; (?); and a large oval-shaped stamp, all that is legible being "[G] MOWE 169(?)".—Altar Cross, two Altar Vases, and Altar Desk, all of brass, given in memory of "Allen Raine", the popular novelist, and her husband. The Cross is inscribed "To the Glory of God. And in Memory of

farm in the southern part of the parish called Perth Geraint" (*Arch. Camb.*, 1905, p. 158). On the one-inch O. S. map I observe Bedd Gereint near where the Dulas enters the Ceri. The old name of Cardigan was Din Geraint. Pentraeth, in Anglesey, is sometimes known as Llanvair Bettws Geraint.

Anne Adaliza Puddicombe (Allen Raine) and Beynon Puddicombe May 14th 1911". She died June 21, 1908, aged 71 years; her husband, May 29, 1906; both are interred in this round churchyard.—One Bell, in a bell-cote constructed for two; through glasses I was able to read only a part of the inscription, "PARISH OF PENBRYN THOS DAVID (?) (?) CHURCHWARDENS 1788".—The earliest Register is in fair condition, and is stated to contain Baptisms, Marriages and Burials 1726-35.—During divine service in this church the women sit on the south and the men on the north side. When the new Mission Church was opened, the congregation followed this custom as a matter of course. Needless to say, it has nothing to do with the Oxford Movement, but is a genuine survival from the long past. The modern attempt to revive it in the Church of England has met with but little success. Mr. S. G. Earl, churchwarden of France Lynch, Glos., informs me that the custom was introduced into that little mid-19th century church on the Cotswolds at its erection in 1856-7, but was discontinued after a fair trial extending over about forty years.

MISSION CHURCH (S. JOHN).—Licensed Sept. 3, 1889.—The Penbryn vessels serve here.—Altar Cross, two Altar Candlesticks, all of brass.—One Bell, by Taylor of Loughborough.

PENRHYNCOCH (S. JOHN).—District assigned out of the parish of Llanbadarn Vawr, by Order in Council dated Dec. 10, 1901. The Church was consecrated June 14, 1881.—An early Victorian silver Chalice, bearing the date letter (partly worn out) of 1843, with maker's mark R.H for R. Hennell. The bell-shaped bowl is quite plain and a knop divides the stem; height, $8\frac{3}{8}$ in.; weight, 11 oz. 5 dwts.—A plain silver Plate-Paten, hall-marked 1849, with maker's mark ISH below a crown for J. S. Hunt; diam., $9\frac{5}{8}$ in.; weight, 12 oz. 5 dwts.—A silver tankard Flagon of the year 1856, and by the same

maker; no spout; the lid terminates in a plain Latin cross; height, 11 in.; weight, 19 oz. Both these last mentioned pieces were supplied by Messrs. Hunt & Roskell, late Storr, Mortimer & Hunt.—Two Platters of wood for collecting alms; two Candlesticks, two Altar Vases, all of brass.—One Bell, by J. Warner & Sons, dated 1889.

Rhosdie or Llanvihangel Rhosdie (S. Michael).—This rectory was united to Llanilar by Order in Council, Aug. 5, 1875.—The Chalice now in use is a very interesting two-handled Cup of silver and copper lustre (*Plate* xviii). This vessel is the only specimen of its kind in use in the Diocese of St. David's and should be carefully preserved; it is of good design and finish, evidently a copy of the silver cups of the same fashion; height, $4\frac{5}{8}$ in.; diam. of mouth, $4\frac{1}{8}$ in. It was probably made in Staffordshire sometime in the latter half of the eighteenth century (see Introduction).—A Chalice and Paten of electro-plate and a glass Flagon with plated stopper. —A pewter Plate, $9\frac{1}{4}$ in. in diameter, stamped M × M and HARD METAL, with other illegible marks.—Two brass Candlesticks and a brass Alms-dish.—Entries of Baptisms are said to begin in 1815, Marriages 1837, Burials 1854.

Strata Florida, otherwise Mynachlogvawr (S. Mary).—An interesting silver Chalice (*Plate* ix) of the reign of James I. The hall mark unfortunately is too indistinct to be legible, but the maker's mark, N with pellet beneath, is that of a goldsmith who flourished about 1614. The bowl is quite plain, except for a modern inscription "PRESENTED BY COLONEL W. T. R. POWELL, TO STRATA FLORIDA ABBEY CHURCH, 1855", accompanied by the sacred monogram, cross and nails, within rays. The stem is divided by a plain knop which has been mended; beneath the bowl and between the stem and foot appear bands of vertical line moulding, the rim of the foot being embellished with a beautiful band of egg-and-tongue

moulding. The inside of the bowl has been gilded, probably in 1855. Height, $6\frac{3}{8}$ in.; diam. of bowl, $2\frac{7}{8}$ in., of foot, $2\frac{7}{8}$ in.; depth of bowl, $3\frac{3}{8}$ in.; weight, 4 oz. 18 dwts. It appears that the Cistercian Abbey of Strata Florida soon after the Dissolution became the property by purchase of John Stedman, who, so we are informed, hailed from "Chelsey (wherever that may be)", co. Stafford. *Peniarth MS.*, No. 156, tells us that John was descended from "Balearbus, a Duke of Arabia", which, no doubt, duly impressed the people of Tregaron. The Stedman family first come into notice in Cardiganshire, when the son of the purchaser of Strata Florida was appointed high sheriff in 1581. There can be little doubt that the above described Chalice was given to this little church by one of the Stedman family in the reign of James I. Richard Stedman, the last of the Abbey House and of the main stem of Balearbus, died intestate, and without issue, in February, 1746, when administration of his goods, chattels and credits was granted to Thomas Powell, the principal creditor of the deceased (see Meyrick's *Cardiganshire*, Ed. 1907, p. 360). Thus the estate, including the Church, Chalice, etc.,[4] passed over from the family of Balearbus to that of Powell. The above mentioned William Thomas Rowland Powell,[5] of Nanteos, was member of parliament for Cardiganshire 1859-65. He succeeded his father, Colonel William Edward Powell, M.P., in 1854. The founder

[4] At this time, no doubt, the Powell family came into possession of what is now known as "The Tregaron Healing Cup", or "The Nanteos Healing Cup". Sir S. R. Meyrick does not mention it in his *Hist. of Cardiganshire* (1810), nor, as far as I am aware, do any of the innumerable English tourists, but extraordinary tales have been told (since about 1836) of the healing powers supposed to be possessed by this fragment of what is probably an ancient Mazer Bowl.

[5] A romantic incident of 'the Lord of Burleigh' kind is connected with the marriage of his heir, George Ernest John Powell. Seeking a bed one boisterous winter's night in Goodwick, at that time a delightfully remote village on the western coast, Mr. Powell was turned away from many a doorstep until he was admitted into the cottage of a seaman named William Harries, master or mate of a little culm-sloop belonging to Mr. D.

of the family was Sir Thomas Powell, one of the judges of the Courts of King's Bench and Common Pleas, who was knighted in 1687.—A silver Paten with foot; no hall marks; same inscription as on Chalice with sacred monogram, etc.; height, $1\frac{5}{8}$ in.; diam., $5\frac{5}{8}$ in.; weight, 5 oz. 15 dwts.—A silver Cup (*Plate* xvii), bearing the Birmingham hall mark of 1854, with maker's mark E. & Co. for Elkington & Company. Underneath is inscribed "This Cup was given at her Baptism to Alice, Countess of Lisburne, wife of Ernest Augustus, 5th Earl of Lisburne, and by her given to the Glory of God for use for ever as Communion Cup at the Church in Strata Florida 1888". This inscription appears on a plate of silver fixed to the bottom of the cup, bearing the London hall mark of 1888, with maker's mark WC. The inside of the bowl is gilded and the vessel is decorated with flowers and foliage with one band of beaded moulding round the rim of the foot. On one side of the bowl are the following letters in monogram, *ALICEDP*, whilst on the other side is engraved a shield surmounted by a crest. The donor, Alice Dalton, daughter of Edmund Probyn, Esq., of Huntley and Longhope, Gloucester, *m.* 1st 1878, as his second wife, the 5th Earl of Lisburne, who died 1888; 2ndly, 1889, as his second wife, the 3rd Earl Amherst. Armorial bearings—*Ermine on a fess gules a lion passant or.* PROBYN of Huntley Manor, co. Glouc., impaling Quarterly 1 & 4 (*Arg.*) *a chevron engrailed* (? *gules*) *between three boars heads erased close* (this according to the pedigree should be the coat of Charlotte Seymour, dau. of John Inglis Jones of Derry Ormond, co. Cardigan; but Burke's Armory gives the Derry Ormond coat

Williams, Drim, Goodwick. He woo'd and won the young daughter of the worthy folk who had befriended him, and they were married in 1881; she during the years of waiting having been educated at a Dame-School, kept by Mrs. William Jenkins, West House, Fishguard. It is said that the bride was quite ignorant of her husband's social position until she arrived at her future home, Nanteos. Mr. Powell died without issue very soon afterwards, and Mrs. Powell (née Miss Dinah Harries) departed to America where she married again.

as '*Arg. a chev. betw. three boars heads couped sa.*') 2 & 3 Quarterings, unidentified. Crest—*Ostrich head erased argent, ducally gorged or, in the mouth a key in bendwards in chief of the last.* Height, $6\frac{1}{4}$ in.; weight, 9 oz.—A small two-handled Cup of plated metal, bearing the mark of T. KITCHIN, and dating from about 1810; also a domestic Salver of plated metal, on three feet.—Alms-dish of wood, the gift of the late Mrs. Waddingham of Havod.—One Bell, apparently a modern one.—The Hat-Pegs on the north and south walls of this church are quaint, and so far as I have noticed, unique in Cardiganshire.—The Baptismal and Burial Registers are preserved since 1750, Marriages 1754.

MISSION CHURCH (S. DAVID).—Licensed July 17, 1900. The following is inscribed on the east-end wall "GOSODWYD Y GAREG HON GAN IARLLES LISBURNE MEDI 30AIN 1898".—Two Chalices, Plate and Flagon, all of electro-plate, the last being inscribed "Presented by Mr. & Mrs. W. H. Jones, The Don, Aberystwyth To St. David's Church Strata Florida August 1900".—Altar Cross, two Candlesticks, two Vases, all of brass, the gifts of the late Mrs. Waddingham of Havod.—A brass Alms-dish.—One Bell (modern).

TREGARON, or CARON (S. CARON).—In the account which appeared in the *Aberystwyth Observer* of the opening of this Church after its restoration in 1876, or thereabouts, it is said 'The Chalice, which is the gift of Mr. Rowland of Llangeitho, is very ancient, and consequently very much worn. It is silver chased, and dated 1574'. The Rev. T. Madoc Jones, the present vicar, to whom I am indebted for the above information, writes (Aug. 13, 1913) "I have never seen such a Chalice here. I suppose you have not heard of it, and cannot tell what became of it?" Unhappily, I cannot; the vessel has been stolen, lost, melted-down or exchanged (see Nantgwnlle).

LAMPETER.

George II. Date: 1751.

—The Communion vessels now consist of a Chalice, dish-Paten, and Flagon, all of plated metal, and decorated with the sacred monogram surmounted by crown of thorns, and inscribed "TREGARON".—Also an equally uninteresting pair of Chalices and Patens of electro-plate, of the usual modern-medieval pattern.—A pewter Plate, $9\frac{5}{8}$ in. in diameter, with two large illegible marks, and four small ones, viz. animal rampant, (?), fleur-de-lys, (?).—Alms-dish of gilded metal, $11\frac{5}{8}$ in. in diameter, inscribed underneath "Given to Tregaron Parish Church by W. J. Waterhouse and Julia Waterhouse. Easter 1903. Rev. D. M. Davies, B.A. Vicar" and "To the Glory of God and the service of the Holy Catholic Church". The face, decorated with the Evangelistic symbols and the Visit of the Magi, is inscribed "HONOUR THE LORD WITH THY SUBSTANCE."—Altar Cross and two Altar Vases, of brass, given by Mrs. Davies, sister of the late Rev. Octavius Davies; brass Altar Desk, inscribed "To the Glory of God and the Service of the Holy Catholic Church. Presented to S. Caron's Church, Tregaron, by W. J. and Julia Waterhouse, Easter 1904. Rev. D. M. Davies, B.A. Vicar".—There is in the Tower one Bell, recast from an old one, inscribed "TO THE GLORY OF GOD AND IN MEMORY OF THE REV$^{D}$ OCTAVIUS DAVIES M.A. VICAR OF THIS PARISH 1870-1887 THE GIFT OF PARISHONERS AND FRIENDS" "LLEWELLINS & JAMES BRISTOL 1889".—The earliest Register, according to the 1900 Inventory at Carmarthen, dates from 1653.

TREMAEN (S. MICHAEL).—According to Bacon's *Liber Regis*, this Perpetual Curacy was formerly a Chapelry to Verwick.—The Communion vessels consist of a silver Elizabethan Chalice with 'restored' bowl. There are no hall marks, and the one band of plain intersecting strap-work round the bowl containing foliation is doubtless meant to be a copy of the original. Sprays are carried above and below each of the three points of intersection. The stem is divided by a mended knop, which

has a small fillet above and below. Round the rim of the base there is a rich band of 'egg and tongue' moulding. The inside of the bowl has been gilded. The Paten cover has unfortunately disappeared. Height, $7\frac{3}{8}$ in.; diam. of bowl, $3\frac{1}{2}$ in., of foot, $3\frac{7}{8}$ in.; depth of bowl, $3\frac{1}{2}$ in.; weight, 7 oz. 15 dwts.—A Victorian silver Paten, bearing the hall mark of 1857, and made by the ubiquitous John Keith. On the rim is a cross botonnée within a circle of strap-work, and in the centre the sacred monogram gilded; diam., $5\frac{1}{2}$ in.; weight, 3 oz. 9 dwts.—A glass Flagon, with plated stopper.—A pewter Plate, $8\frac{3}{8}$ in. in diameter, bearing the marks of John Batcheler, who flourished about 1762, and whose ware is also found at St. Clears and Eglwys Gymyn, both in Carmarthenshire.—Altar Cross, two Altar Candlesticks, two Altar Vases, and an Alms-dish, $10\frac{1}{8}$ in. in diameter, bearing the legend "Lay up for yourselves" etc., all of brass.—One Bell.—The earliest Register is said to date from 1763.—The ancient square Font resembles that at Mount and contains an earthenware Bason.

Trevilan (S. ).[6]—A very small Elizabethan silver Chalice, bearing the maker's mark only, viz. . This Chalice (*Plate* vi), like a similar one by the same maker at Llanygwryddon in this county, is remarkable in that it carries no knop on the stem.[7] The bowls of both specimens are engraved with only one band of strap-work close up to the lip, containing the usual Latin inscription, which reads on this Chalice "× POCVLVM * ECCLESIE * DE * TREVILAN * 15 * 74". Beneath the bowl and between stem and foot are the usual bands of vertical line moulding, but the base having been badly crushed the lower one is now completely hidden.

[6] A Fair is or was held on Cyngar's day, Nov. 7th. Cyngar was the father of the saint of the adjoining parish, Gwynlleu of Nantgwnlle.

[7] Three other little Elizabethan Chalices without knopped stems are found at St. Edren's, East Williamston, and Johnston, all in Pembrokeshire. St. Edren's is by the same maker as Trevilan and Llanygwryddon.

Height (at present), $4\frac{9}{16}$ in.; diam. of bowl, $2\frac{5}{8}$ in.; depth, $2\frac{3}{8}$ in.; diam. of foot, $2\frac{3}{4}$ in.; weight, 4 oz. The Paten cover has unfortunately been lost.—A Chalice, Paten and Flagon, all of electro-plate.—A one-handled Cup of base metal of no interest or value.—Two brass Altar Vases.—One Bell, inaccessible; there appears to be an inscription.—A 'nice' new Font, probably introduced in 1882, when the church was reconsecrated.

Troed-yr-aur, *rectius* Tredreyr (S. Michael).—A silver Chalice and Paten cover of the reign of George IV, bearing the hall marks of 1828, with maker's mark TD. These vessels were probably transformed from the old Elizabethan ones of which they appear to be copies. There are two bands round the bowl; the upper one contains the usual foliage, and the lower one encloses the following inscription: " + POCVLVM * ECLESYE * DE * TRE * DROYRE *" and immediately beneath this, the date "1828". There are vertical line mouldings beneath the bowl and between stem and foot; the stem is divided by a very small hyphened and filleted knop. Height, $6\frac{3}{4}$ in.; weight, 6 oz. 18 dwts. The foot or handle of the Paten cover is also inscribed with the date "1828"; height, $1\frac{1}{2}$ in.; diam., $3\frac{1}{4}$ in.; weight, 2 oz.—A large Victorian silver Paten, with foot, hall-marked 1839, and maker's mark CR GS in quatrefoil for Messrs. Rawlins & Sumner. The centre, decorated with the sacred monogram, cross and nails, within rays, is inscribed "Presented to the Parish of Troedyraur By the Rev$^{d}$ Tho$^{s}$ Bowen A.M. Rector A.D. 1839". Height, $3\frac{1}{2}$ in.; diam., $8\frac{3}{8}$ in.; weight, 14 oz. 5 dwts. The donor was rector of this parish for half a century, dying May 3, 1842, aged 84. A mural tablet records that he was universally beloved and regretted by all who knew him, that to the poor he was an unwearied benefactor, and that he bequeathed the bulk of his property to Mr. James Bowen, 'second son, of Llwyngwair,' nr. Newport, Pembrokeshire.—An electro-plated Chalice of

modern-medieval design, with IHC on foot; also a brass Alms-dish, 11⅜ in. in diameter, with "Give Alms Give Alms" round rim.—One Bell.—In the Troed-yr-aur Terrier of Church Property, made about 1900, which is now deposited at the Diocesan Registry, Carmarthen, it is stated that the earliest Register dates from 1660, and that there are loose sheets from the year 1650. They would thus be the earliest parochial records in Cardiganshire. However, I am informed by the present rector, the Rev. T. Davies (June 4, 1914), that the earliest Register that he knows of only dates from 1754. It is not improbable that the old Registers disappeared during the vacancy which occurred in this benefice about 1905.

Verwick (S. Pedrog).—A silver Chalice and Paten cover (*Plate* ix) of the reign of James I, bearing no hall marks. Close up to the lip of the beaker-shaped bowl a single line dips thus V three times at equidistant intervals (cf. Llanvair, in Llandingat, Carm.); round the bowl there is a band of interlacing and zig-zagged strap-work, enclosing the following inscription: "For the * * Parrish of * * Verwicke 1615". The stem is a baluster standing on a small circular base, underneath which are incised the initials "RM" and scratched "NT", the last being repeated in monogram.[8] Round the base, which is so small that the vessel is top-heavy, a dipping circular line is engraved like that described above. Height, 7⅜ in.; diam. of bowl, 3⅝ in., of foot, 2⅞ in.; depth of bowl, 3⅜ in.; weight, 8 oz. 8 dwts. The Paten cover, as will be seen from the illustration, is decorated with four bands of zig-zagged strap-work; on the face is scratched "Davyd (? John)" also "1742"; height, 1⅛ in.; diam., 4 in.; weight, 2 oz. 10 dwts.—A pewter Plate, 8½ in. in. diameter, with the marks of B & P, as at Glasbury, Brecons., and Howey, Rads. Another

[8] There was a freeholder in this parish named Nicholas Thomas living at Trekeven in 1760 (*Cardiganshire Freeholders*, by J. H. Davies).

pewter Plate, $8\frac{3}{4}$ in. in diameter, has no marks distinguishable and is perforated with age.—One Bell, possibly the work of a journeyman bellfounder, inscribed "DAVID : IAMES : DAVID [?] : WA : 1718"; the WA probably signifies WARDENS.—No ornaments on the Altar.—In 1853 the Incorporated Society for Building, Etc., Churches granted £100 towards repewing this Church, upon condition that all the seats be reserved for the use of the poorer inhabitants of the parish. The "highly ornamented" Font, and what Meyrick conjectured to be "parts of a monument to some Norman lord," etc., have all been swept away, and nothing is now known of their whereabouts; the incumbent was the Rev. R. W. Miles, who was of the same family as Miles of Llangadog Crug Howel (see *Church Plate of Breconshire*, pp. 56, 57).—Owing to the advent of some English folk in 1898, the practice of going up to the chancel at the words *Deuwch yn nes*, Draw near, was dropped.—The earliest entries in the Registers are as follows: Marriages, March 25, 1769; Baptisms and Burials, 1813.

YSBYTTY CYNVYN[9] (S. JOHN BAPTIST).—This benefice, formerly a Chapelry, was the first portion to be separated from the extensive parish of Llanbadarn Vawr. It possesses a silver Chalice and Paten, bearing the hall marks of 1876, with maker's mark TP. Both pieces are inscribed "EGLWYS YSPYTTY-CYNFYN 1876". The Chalice is of the modern-medieval sort, having an hexagonal stem divided by a perforated knop and base decorated with a cross; height, $8\frac{7}{16}$ in.; weight (loaded foot), 20 oz. The centre of the Paten is engraved with the sacred monogram; diam., $6\frac{3}{4}$ in.; weight, 5 oz. Both pieces were presented by the parishioners.—A glass Cruet.—A pewter Plate, $9\frac{1}{2}$ in. in diameter, marked "LONDON" and "MB".—Brass Altar Cross, the gift of Mrs. Waddingham

[9] The word *Ysbytty* is composed of *ysbyd* (from Latin *hospit*-ium) and the Welsh *ty*, a house.

of Havod, two brass Altar Candlesticks, two brass Altar Vases, and two wooden Platters for collecting alms.

Ponterwyd Mission Room (No Dedication).—No Plate.

Ysbytty Ystrad Meurig (S. John Baptist).—This Church having been rebuilt, was consecrated Aug. 17, 1899.—According to the present vicar, the small two-handled Chalice and Plate-Paten, both of plated metal, are the only vessels that have been in use here since 1866. Nothing appears to be known of the old Communion plate.—Altar Cross, two Candlesticks, and two Altar Vases, all of brass.—One Bell, recast about the year 1860, during the vicariate of the Rev. Lewis Evans, B.A., of Oriel College, Oxford.—The Registers begin in the year 1727.

Ysbytty Ystwyth (S. John Baptist).—A new fabric consecrated Sept. 12, 1876, and substituted for the old church by Instrument dated April 3, 1884.—A silver Chalice of the reign of George III, bearing the hall mark of 1768, with maker's mark *JP* for John Payne. The bowl is tulip-shaped, and inscribed "*Sputty Ystwith* 1768"; the stem is divided by a rudimentary knop; height, 7 in.; diam. of bowl, $3\frac{1}{4}$ in., of foot, $3\frac{3}{8}$ in.; weight, 8 oz. 18 dwts. There is no paten cover.—A Chalice and Paten of modern-medieval pattern; no marks; made by Messrs. P. Orr & Sons, Manufacturing Silversmiths, Madras. On the bowl of the Chalice is engraved a cross and the following inscription, "PRESENTED TO YSPYTTY YSTWYTH CHURCH BY CHARLES BARRATT BENNETTS IN MEMORY OF HIS FATHER JAMES BENNETTS FOR MANY YEARS CHURCHWARDEN OF THE ABOVE CHURCH, XMAS 1896"; height, $7\frac{15}{16}$ in.; weight, 13 oz. 10 dwts. The Paten bears the same inscription but "IN MEMORY OF HIS BROTHER-IN-LAW WILLIAM BALL FOR MANY YEARS CHURCHWARDEN OF THE ABOVE CHURCH XMAS 1896";

diam., $6\frac{1}{2}$ in. ; weight, 5 oz. 5 dwts.—A pewter Plate, $9\frac{1}{8}$ in. in diameter; no marks.—Two brass Candlesticks.—The Registers are preserved only from the year 1805.

Ystrad or Llanvihangel Ystrad (S. Michael).—An exceedingly interesting silver Elizabethan Chalice and Paten cover (*Plate* i). The Chalice, originally gilded, is a good specimen, and bears the London hall mark of 1573, with maker's mark M in a rude stamp almost square. Round the bowl is a band of plain intersecting strap-work enclosing the usual woodbine foliage very well executed; graceful sprays are carried above and below each of the four points of intersection. The stem is divided by a filleted knop ; underneath the bowl and also round the rim of the foot there is a band of egg-and-tongue moulding ; height, $7\frac{1}{2}$ in.; diam. of bowl, $3\frac{1}{2}$ in., depth, $4\frac{1}{4}$ in.; diam. of foot, $3\frac{7}{16}$ in.; weight, 8 oz. 18 dwts. The Paten cover, of silver-gilt, belongs to the Chalice, and is remarkable in that it is the earliest piece of plate known to bear the ancient Exeter "town-mark", viz. the Roman letter X with a crown above and a star on each side, all within a circle of dots. On the handle or foot appears the date "15.74" with conventional foliage above and below. The maker's mark is I IONS[1] in two punches. Round the rim there is also a very well engraved band of decorated and intersecting strap-work enclosing foliage, and at the junction where the handle joins the paten is a band of egg-and-tongue moulding like those on the chalice; height, $1\frac{1}{8}$ in.; diam., $3\frac{3}{4}$ in.; weight, 2 oz. 5 dwts. The maker John Jones (1558-1583), according to the Rev. J. F. Chanter, "is the best known of all the Exeter goldsmiths of the sixteenth century, as more examples of his work and marks survive than of all the other Exeter goldsmiths of the period put together, and they may be found in all parts of the county of Devon and also in the

[1] Clearly a Welshman with the familiar name in unfamiliar form.

neighbouring counties of Somerset and Cornwall . . . His son Zackary Jones, brought up to be a lawyer, was rather a scapegrace and left no issue; his daughters, Agnes and Alice, married Henry Every and Thomas Bridgeman, respectively members of well-known Exeter families; his godson and grandson, John Bridgeman, was afterwards the well-known Bishop of Chester and father of Sir Orlando Bridgeman and ancestor of the Earl of Bradford".—A Chalice and Paten of electro-plate, the last being ornamented with agnus and flag in centre, and cross on rim.—Two Platters of wood for collecting alms.—Oak Chest inscribed "R. E. 1661".—One Bell, by William Evans[2] of Chepstow, inscribed "DAVID LOYD GENT W (bell) E 1738".—No ornaments on the Altar.—The earliest Register is said to date from 1749.

CRIBIN MISSION CHURCH.—Licensed March 3, 1894.—Chalice, Paten, and Flagon, all of electro-plate, and given by the Misses Bowen of Penlan.—Altar Cross, two Candlesticks, two Altar Vases, all of brass.

[2] See *Church Plate of Breconshire*, pp. 11-12. Mr. R. E. Sparkes of Builth Wells tells me that one of the three bells at Boughrood, Radnorshire is a 'Wm. Evans bell', made in 1758 and inscribed "PROSPERITY TO THIS PARISH".

Y DIWEDD.

CARDIGAN.

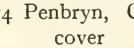
George III. Date: 1783.

# CHRONOLOGICAL LIST OF CARDIGANSHIRE CHURCH PLATE

## TO THE BEGINNING OF THE 20TH CENTURY.

### *Church Plate, 16th Century, after the Reformation.*

1573 Llandygwy, Chalice
1573 Llanvihangel Genau'r Glyn, Chalice
1573 Ystrad or Llanvihangel Ystrad, Chalice and Paten cover
1574 Llanbadarn Odwyn, Chalice and Paten cover
1574 Llanddewi Aberarth, Chalice
1574 Llanddewi Vrevi, Chalice
1574 Llangrannog, Chalice and Paten cover
1574 Llangybi, Chalice
1574 Llansanffraid, Chalice
1574 Llanwnnws, Chalice and Paten cover
1574 Penbryn, Chalice and Paten cover
1574 Trevilan, Chalice
1576 Bettws Ivan, Chalice and Paten cover
1577 Llandyvriog, Chalice and Paten cover
1591 Llanvair Orllwyn, Chalice and Paten cover

(Pieces bearing Elizabethan Maker's mark only, viz.  The earliest *dated* vessel known so far to bear this mark is inscribed 1573, the latest 1587.)

Blaenporth, Chalice
Llangeitho, Chalice
Llanygwryddon, Chalice

(Elizabethan Pieces without Hall marks or inscribed dates.)

Cellan, Chalice (bowl restored in 1668), Paten cover
Llanarth, Chalice
Llanbadarn Treveglwys, Chalice
Llangoedmor, Chalice (bowl renovated in 1617)
Tremaen, Chalice

### *Seventeenth Century.*

1606 Bettws Bledrws, Chalice and Paten
*c.* 1614 Strata Florida, Chalice
1615 Verwick, Chalice and Paten cover
*c.* 1620 Llanavan y Trawscoed, Rose water Dish
1621 Cilcennin, Chalice
1633 Llanavan y Trawscoed, Chalice and Paten cover
*c.* 1635 Dihewid, Chalice
1637 Llanilar, Chalice
1659 Lledrod, Chalice
1671 Ciliau Aeron, Chalice
*c.* 1675 Llanrhystud, Cocoa-Nut Cup
*c.* 1680 Llangynvelyn, Chalice

## *Eighteenth Century.*

1702 Llanllwchaearn, Plate-Paten
1717 Llanina, Large paten
1718 Lampeter College Chapel, Large Paten
*c.* 1720 Llanilar, Beaker-Chalice
1720 Llanwennog, Large Paten
1721 Llanerchaeron, Large Paten
1722 Llandysul, Paten
1724 Llechryd, Paten cover
1731 Aberaeron, Salver
1732 Llanilar, Two-handled Cup
1736 Llangynllo, Paten cover
1741 Llanwennog, Chalice
1751 Lampeter, Chalice, Paten cover, Flagon, Almsplate
1751 Llanvihangel y Creuddyn, Chalice
1754 Llandysul (St. John), One-handled Cup or Mug
1765 Bangor, Plate-Paten
1765 Llanddeiniol, Chalice
1765 Llanddewi Aberarth, Salver
1768 Yspytty Ystwyth, Chalice
1782 Eglwysnewydd, Chalice, Plate-Paten, Flagon
1783 Cardigan, Two Chalices, two Dish-Patens, Flagon, Almsdish
1787 Aberystwyth (St. Michael), Chalice, Plate-Paten, Flagon
1787 Capel Cynon, Chalice
1787 Llanllwchaearn, Chalice
1788 Llanbadarn Vawr, Chalice
1790 Llanddewi Aberarth, Salver
1794 Henllan, Chalice

## *Nineteenth Century.*

1803 Llanerchaeron, Chalice
1805 Aberaeron, Chalice
1805 Bangor, Chalice
1808 Llandysul, Almsplate
*c.* 1809 Llanddewi Aberarth, Chalice
1824 Henvynyw, Chalice, Large Paten
1825 Cilcennin, Paten
1825 Lampeter College Chapel, Flagon
1827 Lampeter College Chapel, Chalice, Plate
1828 Lampeter College Chapel, Chalice
1828 Troed-yr-Aur, Chalice and Paten cover
1829 Llangorwen, Chalice
1829 Llanerchaeron, Flagon
1833 Aberystwyth (St. Michael), Chalice, Plate-Paten
1834 Llandysul, Chalice
1838 Llanvihangel Genau'r Glyn, Large Paten
1838 Llanvihangel y Creuddyn, Large Paten
1839 Llanbadarn Vawr, Almsplate
1839 Llangorwen, Large Paten, Flagon
1839 Troed-yr-Aur, Large Paten
1840 Llangorwen, Plate
1841 Llanbadarn Vawr, Chalice, Paten, Flagon
1841 Llanrhystud, Chalice, Plate-Paten
1841 Llanvihangel Genau'r Glyn, Flagon
1841 Llanvihangel y Creuddyn, Flagon
1843 Llangoedmor, Spoon
1843 Penrhyncoch, Chalice
1846 Llangynvelyn, Chalice, Paten
1846 Llanychaearn, Chalice
1847 Lampeter, Chalice
1849 Llanwennog, Flagon
1849 Llanychaearn, Plate-Paten
1849 Penrhyncoch, Plate-Paten
1851 Llanychaearn, Chalice
1854 Strata Florida, Chalice
1855 Strata Florida, Paten
1856 Aberporth, Chalice, Paten, Flagon
1856 Llandygwy, Paten, Flagon

1856 Penrhyncoch, Flagon
1857 Bangor Teivi, Chalice, Paten
1857 Tremaen, Paten
1859 Llanddeiniol, Paten
1861 Elerch, Chalice
1862 Elerch, Paten
1862 Llechryd, Chalice
1865 Borth, Chalice, Paten
1866 Henllan, Paten
1866 Llanvair y Clywedogau, Chalice, Plate-Paten
1868 Llanygwryddon, Chalice
1868 Silian, Chalice
1869 Llangynllo, Chalice, Paten
1869 Llanina, Chalice
1869 Llanygwryddon, Paten
1870 Llansanffraid, Chalice
1871 Llanllwchaearn, Flagon
1871 Llansanffraid, Paten, Flagon
1873 Silian, Paten
1874 Llanilar, Paten
1876 Aberaeron, Flagon
1876 Yspytty Cynvyn, Chalice and Paten
1877 Aberystwyth (St. Mary),Chalice, Flagon
1877 Penbryn, Flagon
1878 Aberystwyth (St. Mary), Chalice, two Patens
1878 Aberystwyth (St. Michael), Two Chalices, two Patens, glass Flagon (silver-mounted)
1879 Bangor, Glass Flagon (silver-mounted)
1883 Cellan, Paten
1883 Lampeter Coll. Chapel, Spoon
1884 Llanina, Flagon
1885 Llanddewi Vrevi, Chalice and Paten
1885 Llandysul (St. David), Chalice, Paten, Two glass Cruets (silver-mounted)
1887 Aberystwyth (Holy Trinity), Flagon
1889 Aberystwyth (St.Michael), Glass Cruet (silver-mounted)
1890 Aberystwyth (Holy Trinity), Chalice, Paten
1890 Aberystwyth (St. Michael), Chalice
1890 Llandyvriog, Flagon, Paten
1891 Aberystwyth (Holy Trinity), Chalice, Paten
1894 Llangoedmor, Baptismal Shell
1895 Capel Iago, Paten
1896 Llanilar, Glass Cruet (silver-mounted)
1896 Talybont, M. C., Chalice
1896 Yspytty Ystwyth, Chalice and Paten
1897 Brynhyvryd M. C., Chalice and Paten
1897 Eglwysvach, or Llanvihangel Capel Edwin, Chalice
1897 Llangeitho, Plate-Paten
1897 Lledrod, Flagon
1898 Eglwysnewydd, Paten, Cruet
1898 Eglwysvach, or Llanvihangel Capel Edwin, Paten
1898 Llanwnnws, Paten, Flagon
1898 Talybont, M. C., Paten, Flagon
1899 Llandysul, Chalice
1900 Llangoedmor, Glass Cruet (silver-mounted)
1900 Nantgwnlle, Flagon

*Twentieth Century.*

1901 Llanarth, Paten and silver-mounted glass Flagon
1902 Llanddeiniol, Two Plates
1902 Capel Iago, Chalice, Paten
1903 Llandysul, Flagon, Paten
1903 Nantgwnlle, Large Paten
1908 Aberporth, Paten, Glass Cruet, (silver-mounted)
1908 Nantgwnlle, Alms-dish
1909 Aberporth, Glass Cruet (silver-mounted)
1909 Llanbadarn Vawr, Glass Cruet (silver-mounted)
1912 Lampeter, Glass Cruet (silver-mounted)

# CHANTRY REPORTS.

*Chantry Certif. (Augumentation), No. 74 (Paper Book).*

f 2a

The certificat of Sir Thomas Johns Knyght, David Broke Sargyant at Law, John Bassett, John Rastall and John Phillip Morgan gentilmen auctorised by the Kinges Majestie Commission datid the xiiij$^{th}$ of ffebruare in the second yere of the Reigne of our soveryne Lord the King Edward the Sext by the grace of god &c. . . . to surveye all and singuler Colleges
South Walles Chaunteries ffree Chappelles ffraternytes Brotherheides Guyldes and Salaryes of Stipendarye prestes having perpetuytes for ever whiche were in esse or had bene within v yeres next before the iiij$^{th}$ of Novembre last past. And also all Manors landes tenementes hereditamentes and possessions with the goodes and Ornamentes plate and Jewelles to the same belonging or apperteynyng being within the Circuyt and Surveye of the above named John Bassett particuler Surveyor there as hereafter more planely may appere.

f 9b

## THE COUNTIE OF CARDIGAN.

The parishe of Lanbadron-vawre

There be within the said parishe and in the custodie of the Churche wardens there for the tyme being xx$^{ti}$ Oxon valewid xiij*li* vj*s* viij*d* every oxe at xiijs iiij*d* . lx kyne every kowe valewid at xs and xxx*li* C. Sheipe valewid everie sheipe at xvj*d* . The whiche Catell vi*li* xiij*s* iiij*d* ware gyven by dyverse of the parishoners there towardes the fynding of too prestes to aide the vicar there to ministre the Sacrement and the Sacrementalles and towardes the Reparacion of the said Churche. The said ii prestes being alwais removable at the will of the said Church Wardens for the tyme being } *li*

Stoke of Catell

There is within the said parishe one Chappell callid Spity-kenvyn wherunto is gyven by dyverse of thenhabitantes adyoning to the said Chappell and being distaunt frome there parishe Churche viij Miles towardes the fynding of one prest to sing mase in the said Chappell xiij kyne vj*li* xs everie kowe valewid at xs . vij xxviij*s* yerelinges everye yereling valewid at iiijs . lxj*s* iiij*d* and xlvj shepe every sheipe valewid at xvj*d* ..... xl*i* xixs iiij*d*

The nombre of the howseling people

There ys within the said parishe in howseling people to the nombre of M^l^M^l^

The parishe of Llanehangell Glynroyde

There be within the said parishe and in the custodie of the Churche Wardens there for the tyme being xvj kyne and xviij heid of yong xv*li* vj*s* Cattell every of them valewid at ixs the pece . vj*li* xs viij*d* iiij^xx^viij sheipe every sheipe valewid at xvj*d* . and xvij goittes xj*s* iiij*d*

Stoke of Cattell

every gote valewid at viij*d*. The whiche Cattill wher gyven by dyverse of the parisheonars there towardes the fynding of one prest to aide the Vicar there to ministre the sacrementtes and the sacrementalles and towardes the Reparacions of the

The nombre of the howseling people

said Churche where there ys howseling people vj^C^ the said prest being removable at the will of the Churche Wardens for the tyme being. ..... xxij*li* viijs

The parishe of Abervstwythe

There is within the said parishe one grist Mill beildid vpon the common there by the burgages and inhabitauntes of the said Towne being of the yerely valew of v*li* . The proffettes wherof bene yerely bestowid in and upon the Reparacions

Landes gyven towardes the reparacions of a peire

of one pere maid there for the saifegarde of Shippes . and in and vpon the Reparacions of one bridge adyoning to the said Towne ..... v*li*

f 10

The Parishe of Landewey-brevey

There is within the said parishe one parishe Churche comenly callyd the Colledge of Landeweybrevey wherof ys one Roland Mericke Incumbentt and callid by the name of Presenter or Chaunter of the same who dothe receyve almanier of Tithes rising or growing within the said parishe, and also all the tythes rising or growing of the parishe of Lanveyregledogoy in the

said Countie being annexed to the said Churche of Landeweybrevey the same tythes bene letten by the said Roland Mericke to Richard Deveres knyght laite deceisyd for the terme of xxj$^{ti}$ yeres yelding and paing therfor yerely xl$^{ti}$ poundes at too termes in the yere y$^{t}$ ys to saye xx$^{ti}$ poundes at the feist of the purificacion of our lady and xx$^{ti}$ poundes at the feist of saynt Michell tharkaungell the said terme begyning in the xxxiiij$^{th}$ yere of the reigne of our late sovereigne lord of famus memorie Henry theight. And the said Roland Mericke in the right of the said Churche dothe receyve yerely of certeyne Churches being callid prebendes in the name of a pencion xvj*li* vjs viij*d* . That ys to say of the Churche or prebend of Blethroid . of the Churche or prebend of Llanthynyoll *alias* Karrocke . of the Churche or prebend of Llanenghayron . of the Churche or Prebend of Deyhewed . of the Churche or prebend of Llanbaderne Kilkeynyw . of the Churche or prebend of Llanbedereynodyn . of the Churche or prebend of Trigaron . of the Churche or prebend of Llandgebye . of the Churche or prebend of Lanwenock . of the Churche or prebend of Vlstreid . of the Churche or prebend of Blaneporthe in the Countie of Cardigan . and of the Churche or prebend of Treylyf and Bettus in the Countie of Karm*ar*then ..... } lvj*li* vjs viij*d* wherof

The seyd Roland Myrick ys bownd to kepe the Cure of the seid ij parishes

xxs xxvjs viij*d* xxs xxvjs viij*d* xls xxvjs viij*d* xxs xxs xls xls xxvjs viij*d* xxs

Stipendes or wages

In the stipend of Thomas Durham vj*li* xiijs iiij*d* and Reynold Will*ia*ms vj*li* vjs viij*d* stipendarie prestes there w*ith*in the said Churche of Landenybrevey and in the stipend of Morgan Jenkyn parishe Clerke there ..... lxvjs viij*d* } xvj*li* vjs viij*d*

Et valet ultra clare per Annum...xl*li* . the whiche Roland Mericke as presentor and Chaunter of the said Churche dothe receive towardes his leving who ys of thage of xliiij$^{th}$ yeres and hathe other spirituall promocions to the some of xl*li*.

The Nombre of Howseling people

There bene w*ith*in the said p*ar*ishe in housling people MlMl

Memorand*um* that I by no meanes culd learne that there was eny fundacion there, but by the reportt of the p*ar*issheonars . there was a bissheoppe sometyme in saynt Davyd that dyd entend to erectt a Colledge there.

f 10 a

The Valewe and the names of all the p*ar*ishe Churches callid prebend*es* that do paye pencions unto the said Churche of Landeweybrevey

That is to say the prebend or Churche of Llanbederneodyn over and above the some of xxvjs viij*d* paid for a pencion and over and above the stipend of one prest keping the cure there valewid at the yerely rent of vj*li* . Wherof one Mr. Magnus ys Incumbentt, a man of greit age and having div*er*s greitt sp*irit*uall promocions . The prebend or Churche of Tregaron over and besides the some of xxs paid for a pencion and over and besides the third part of the tythes appoynted for the vicar his porcion there valewid at the yerely rent of xvj*li* whereof one Richard Rawlyns ys Incumbent being of thage of xl yeres and having other sp*irit*uall promocions of the yerely valew of l*li* . The prebend or the Churche of lanegebye over and besydes the some of xxs paid for a pencion and over and above the stipend of one prest keping the cure there *nihil* wherof one Rowland Price ys Incumbent of thage of liiij yeres having other sp*irit*uall promocions to the yerely valew of viij*li* . The prebend or Churche of Llanweynocke ov*er* and above xls paid for a pencion and over and besides the third p*ar*t of the tythes appointeid for the vicar his porcion there valewid at the yerely rent of xvj*li* wherof one George Brooke ys Incumbentt being of thage of xx$^{ti}$ yeres having no other sp*irit*uall promocion . The prebend or Churche of Istrayd over and above xls paid for a pencion and ov*er* and besides the third p*ar*t of the tythes there appoynteid for the vicar his porcion valewid at the yerely rent of x*li* wherof one William Pynder ys Incumbentt being of thage of l$^{ti}$ yeres having no other sp*irit*uall promocion that was certeyfyed . The prebend or Churche of Blaneyporth over and above xxvjs viij*d* paid for a pencion and over and above the stipend of one prest keping the Cure there valewid at the yerely rent of xls wherof one John Vaughan ys Incumbentt being of thage of lx yeres and above having dyverse other sp*irit*uall promocions . The prebend or Churche of Llanthynyoll *alias* Carrocke over and above xxvjs viij*d* for a pencion and over and above the stipend of one prest keping the Cure there valewid

cvij*li*

at the yerely rent of lxvjs viiij*d* wherof one Morgan Lewis of thage of lx yeres ys Incumbent having other sp*iritu*all promocions . The prebend or Churche of Llanvygharon over and besydes xxs paid for a pen*cio*n and over and besydes the stipend of one prest keping the cure there *nihill* wherof one Thomas Stalley being of thage of xxxvj yeres ys Incumbent having other sp*iritu*all promocions to the yerely valew of xvj*li* . The prebend or Churche of Dyhewyd over and above xxvjs viij*d* paid for a pen*cio*n and over and above the stipend of one prest keping the Cure there valewid at the yerely rent of vj*li* xiijs iiij*d* wherof one Thomas [1] ys Incumbent being of thage of xxx^tie^ yeres having no other sp*iritu*all promocions that was certefyed . The prebend or Churche of Lanpaderne Kilkennyn over and above xls paid for a pencion and over and above the third p*ar*t of the tythe appoyntid for the vicar his porcion there valewid at the yerely rent of xij*li* f 11 wherof one Thomas Molde ys Incumbent being of thage of lx yeres having no other spirituall promocions that was certefyed all the whiche premisses ly in the Countie of Cardigan afforesaid . The prebend or Churche of Llanbedye over and above xxs paid for a pencion and over and above the thirde p*ar*t of the tythes appoynteid for the vicar his porcion there valewid at the yerely rent of xv*li* wherof one Mr. White ys Incumbent whos age or what sp*iritu*all promocion was not certefyed . And the Prebend or Churche of Treleigh and Bettus over and above xxs paid for a pen*cio*n and over and above thalterage appoyntyd for the Vicar his porcion there valewid at the yerely rent of xx*li* the name of the Incumbent nor his age was not certefyed, the whiche premisses ly in the Countie of Karm*ar*then .....

The P*ar*ishe of Langoyd-more

There is w*ith*in the said p*ar*ishe ij free Chappelles callid the Mountt and Lleghrid whereonto there doth apperteyne certeyne tythes of the inhabitant*es* thereonto adyonyng being of the yerely valew of viij*li* and Incumbentt therof ys one Arthure Dudley[2] being a man of greit age and having dyverse other sp*iritu*all promoc*i*ons the said Chappell callid the Mountt ys no p*ar*ishe Churche but hathe all maner of Sacrement*es* and vl*i*

[1] Blank in MS. [2] Certificate 75 gives the name as John Dudley.

MOUNT.

PEWTER. DATE: c. 1800.

STRATA FLORIDA.

SECULAR SILVER CUP. DATE: 1854.

Sacramentalles . The same ij Chappelles and all tythes aperteyning to the same ys letten to ferme to one Thomas Sydebothome for the terme of xxj$^{th}$ yeres yelding and paing therfor yerely v*li* and to fynd one onest prest to saye devine service and to discharge the said Incumbent of all maner of charges as well the king his Ma$^{ties}$ Tenthes as otherwais.....

Plate and Ornamentes

There be within the said ij Chappelles certeyne vestmentes and ornamentes as hereafter foloythe . That ys to say ij Challeges of silver valewid at xls . ij payre of vestmentes valewid at vs vj*d* . and ij smale belles valewid at xiijs iiij*d* in all ..... lviijs vj*d*

The parishe of Landegewey

There is within the said parishe certeyne landes gyven to fynde a lyght before the highalter there the yerely valew wherof as yt may appere by the Rentall amountith to the Some of ..... iijs iiij*d*

f 11b

The parishe of Cardigan

There is within the said parishe one Chauntrey callyd Mr. John ap Evan his Chauntrey, wheronto there be certeyne landes and tenementes aperteyning the whiche waire gyven by the said Mr. John ap Jeuan to thentent to have a prest there to sing iiij$^{or}$ masses in the weike for his sowle for ever . the yerely valew wherof more planely may appere by the Rentall the whiche amowntithe to the some of ..... vj*li* vs viij*d* wherof

Rentt Resolutt

In Rentt Resolutt to the King his Ma$^{tie}$ as lord of the Towne of Cardigan ..... vijs

Et val*et* ultra clare .....cxviijs viij*d*

As yett, the parishe of Cardigan

There is within the said parishe one service callid our lady service wheronto there doith belong certeyne Landes and Tenementes the whiche of old tyme were gyven to thentent to fynd a prest to sing our Lady Masse in the parishe Churche of Cardigan the yerely valew therof as more planely may appere by the Rentall amowntithe to the Some of ..... xlvs wherof

Rentt Resolutt

In Rentt Resolute to the King his Ma$^{tie}$ as yt may appere by the said Rentall ..... iiijs iiij*d*

Et val*et* ult*ra* clare.....xls viij*d* . the whiche one Sir Phillipe ap Hoell[3] being a very agid man hath for his stipend having no p*er*petuyte therin.

Plate ande Ornamentes

There be w*ith*in the said p*ar*ishe and belonging unto the said s*er*vice one Challes of silver being valewid at lxs being laid to gage by the stipendarie preist to one William Morris for the some of liijs iiij*d* and so remanythe ..... } vjs viij*d*

As yett the p*ar*ishe of Cardigan

There be w*ith*in the said p*ar*ishe certeyne land*es* callid the seike mens land*es* . the proffets wherof one Griffith Sporriar doithe receyve by the signementt of the Churchewardons there for his wag*es* being p*ar*ishe Clerke of the said p*ar*ishe but of olde tyme the same land*es* ware gyven to the fynding of certeyn poore men . the yerely valew wherof as more planely yt may appere by the Rentall amownting to the Some of ..... } xxvjs ij*d*

[3] Certificate 75 states " having none other spirituall promotion ".

# INVENTORIES OF CHURCH GOODS,

## TAKEN BY THE ROYAL COMMISSIONERS 6 & 7 EDWARD VI.

[Edward VI] *Bundle 10, No. 11*

These be the landes and tenementes plate and Jewelles that are deteynid from the Kynges Ma^tie^ the wych were gyven unto his Heghnes by Acte of Parlyament in the First yere of his Highnes Raynge wherein may yt please yo^r^ mastershippes to take order thearein.

Com[itatus] Glamorgan . . . . . .

Com[itatus] Monmothe . . . . . .

### COM[ITATUS] CARDIGAN.

One Chales of Sylv*er* comyttid to the custody of Will*ia*m Moris Morgan ap Meredythe clerk, David ap Jenkin and John ap Hoel of the paryshe of Cardigan valewyd att the sum*m*e off ..... lxs

(Signed)

JOHN BASSETT,

P*a*rticuler Surveyo*ur* ther.

# LEADING CARDIGANSHIRE FAMILIES, WITH THEIR RESIDENCES, FROM THE REIGN OF QUEEN ELIZABETH TO THE PRESENT TIME.

**A.D. 1602.**—From the *Description of Wales* by George Owen, Lord of Kemes, printed in Dr. Henry Owen's *Pembrokeshire*, Part iv, pp. 461-479.

Richard Price, Gogerddan (Knighted, 1603; *ob.* Feb. 1622-3)
John Lewis, Aber Nant Bychan, Penbryn (Knighted, 1604; married Bridget, dau. of Sir Richard Price, Gogerddan; *ob.* 1643)
Morgan Lloyd, Llanllyr
John Stedman, Strata Florida (*ob.* 1607)
John Lloyd, Llanvair y Clydogau (his son Sir Walter was M.P. for Cardiganshire in 1640, and was a noted royalist)
Richard Mortimer, Coedmor, Llangoedmor (des. from Llywelyn Mortimer of Coedmor to whose father, Roger Mortimer—not him of Wigmore—Edward I gave lands in Genau'r Glyn)
Thomas Price, Llansanffred (brother of the above Sir Richard Price)
Thomas Griffith, Lampeter (Sheriff 1575)
John Stedman, Strata Florida (son of the above John Stedman; *ob.* 1613, leaving a son, James Stedman)
Morice Vaughan, Glan Eleri, Llanvihangel Genau'r Glyn
David Lloyd, Aber Maed, Llanychaearn (Sheriff 1592, 1607, 1620)
John Lloyd, Llwyn Iorwerth, Llanbadarn Vawr
John Birt, Llwyn Dyrys, Llandygwy (descended from the Birts of Birthall, Essex; Sheriff, 1598)
David Lloyd ap Hugh ap Morgan Vychan, Clwydsiack, Llanvihangel Ystrad (Sheriff, 1597)
David Lloyd, Llan y Byddair
David Thomas Parry, Llandygwy (Sheriff, 1605 and 1620)
Lewis David Gwyn, Mynachty, Llanbadarn Treveglwys
Lewis Gwyn Gr., Cil-fforch, Henvynyw
David Lloyd ap Rees ap Howel, Crynvryn, Nantgwnlle
John Lewis, Llangrannog

George Phillips, Tir y Giby (now called Tre Gybi), nr. Cardigan (Sheriff 1606)
Hugh Gwyn, Morva Mawr, Llansanffraid
David Lewis, Gernos, Llangynllo
Rees ap Rydderch ap William, Pant y Bettws, Bettws Ivan
Nicholas Bowen, Crug Bychan, Verwig
Richard Vaughan, Penbryn

---

*c.* **1609.**—From Lewys Dwnn[1] (the original MS. is at the British Museum, *Egerton 2585*)

David Lloyd ap Huw, Llwydjack
Rev. Ieuan Jenkins, M.A., Talsarn
David Lloyd, Ciliau Aeron
Morgan Vychan, Tyglyn Uchav
Ieuan ap Thos. ap Rhys, Aberllolwyn
David Lloyd ap Olvir, Ffosybleiddiaid
David Gwyn, Brechva, Llanbadarn Odyn
John Briwn, Llanvair Helygen
John Stedman, Strata Florida Abbey
Griffith Lloyd, Fforest, Llangybi
Thomas Gruffydd, Lampeter
Huw ap John Lloyd, Brysgaga
William Herbert, Dolygors
Morgan Gwynn, Mynachdy
Lewis ap Rys ap Meredydd, Trewinsor
Rev. Richard Johns, Llandygwy
Rhys Lloyd ap Thomas, Abermagwr
John Mortimer, Coedmor
Rhys ap Gruffydd Lloyd, Penallt, Llangoedmor
Huw Vychan, Llwyn Newidion
David Lloyd ap Gruffudd, Gwernant
Walter Lloyd, Llanvair Clydoge
Ieuan Gwynn Jenkyn, Moelivor
Rev. John Prichard, M.A., Brynele
William Griffith, Tyddyn Lawrens
Sir John Lewis, Knt., Abernantbychan
David Lloyd ap Gwion, Llanvechan
David Lloyd, Crynvryn
Sir William Wogan [Tregaron]
Morris Vychan, Glanleri
Richard Pryse, Gogerddan
David ap Gruffudd Voel, Castell Moethe, Llanbadarn Odyn
Gruffudd ap Ieuan ap Jenkin, Glanvread
Watcyn ap Thomas, Llwyniorwerth
Rhys ap Davydd, Aber pylle (Pylle)
Moris Vychan, Trawsgoed
Morgan ap David Lloyd, Glasgrug
David Lloyd, Abermaed
Morgan Lloyd, Llanllyr
Huw ap David, Llanarth
David Lloyd, Cevnmelgoed
James Lewis, Penbryn
Morgan Johnes, Dyffryn Hoffnant
David Thomas ap Harri, Blaenpant

[1] A few names have been omitted where no particulars as to the habitation have been given by Dwnn. It is believed that the only family in Cardiganshire that can show an unbroken male descent, together with an uninterrupted inheritance of broad acres, from the reign of Elizabeth down to the present day is that of Lord Lisburne (the Vaughans of Trawsgoed). The Pryses of Gogerddan are not Pryses, nor are the Gwynns of Mynachdy Gwynns. Many of the modern Cardiganshire pedigrees in the County Histories, &c., are fakes and not to be trusted. Lewis Dwnn put in his waggle ~~~~~ for the illegitimate lines, but the 18th century pedigree-makers had no scruples.

David Lloyd Jenkin, Gilvachwen
Jenkin Thomas, Dyffryn Llynod
Morgan ap John, Towyn (Cardigan)
Owain ap Rees Phillip, Crygbychan
Hugh Gwyn, Morva Mawr
David ap Ieuan, Caerwedros
Jenkin ap Rees ap Hugh, Rhiwbren
John Birtte, Llwyndyrys
Harri ap Thomas, Cwmtydy
Owain ap Rees Lloyd, Crugmawr
Rees Gwynn, Cardigan town
William Foulk, Cardigan town
Thomas Rudd, Ffoshelig
Phillip ap Howel, Llandysul
David Lloyd, Gwastad
Ieuan ap David Lloyd, Vaerdrev
Richard ap Rydderch, Mabws
George Lloyd, Castell Howel
David ap Rhydderch, Bwlchbychan
John ap David Lloyd, Cilrug
Morgan ap Ffylip, Ysbytty Cynvyn
Rys ap Gruffydd, Llangynvelyn

---

**A.D. 1673.**—From Richard Blome's *Britannia*, p. 457.

Nobility and Gentry, which are, or lately were, related unto the County of Cardigan: with their *Seats* and *Titles* by which they are, or have been, known.

Cornel. Le Brun, Nanteos, Gent.
The R. Hon. Robert Brudenel, E. of Cardigan, &c.
John Evans, Talsarn Green, Gent.
Abel Griffin, Cardigan, Esq.
Morgan Herbert, HavodYchdryd, Esq.
Richard Herbert, Moel Ivor, Esq.
John Herbert, Dollegos, Gent.
Thomas Jenkins, Dyffryn Llynod, Esq.
[*Blank*] Jenkins, Blaen-y-pant, Esq.
Thomas Knowles, Crug Mawr, Gent.
John Knowles, Ynys Hir, Gent.
Jo. Lewis, Coedmowr, Esq.
Thomas Lewis, Cwmowen, Esq.
Nicholas Lewis, Pantyrodyn, Esq.
John Lewis, Gernos, Esq.
John Lewis, Glasgrug, Esq.
Llodowick Lewis, Coed-y-Park, Gent.
Lucius Lloyd, Maes-y-Velin, Esq.
Erasmus Lloyd, Ystrad Teilo, Esq.
David Lloyd, Crynvryn, Esq.
John Lloyd, Ffos-y-bleiddied, Esq.
Morgan Lloyd, Green-Grove, Esq.
Hugh Lloyd, Llwyd Siac, Esq.
John Lloyd, Cilgwyn, Esq.
Walter Lloyd, Olmarch, Esq.
Thomas Lloyd, Castle-Howel, Esq.
David Lloyd, Alltyrodyn, Esq.
Watkin Lloyd, Gwern-newydd, Esq.
Thomas Lloyd, Rhiwbren, Esq.
Morgan Lloyd, Ffoshelig, Gent.
Jenkin Lloyd, Llanvychan, Gent.
Thomas Lloyd, Bryn Ele, Gent.
David Lloyd, Gwastad-gwrda, Gent.
[*Blank*] Parry, Noyadd, Gent.
Hector Philips of the Priory, Esq.
James Philips, Tregybi, Esq.
Thomas Powel, Llechwedd dyrys, Esq.
Sir Richard Price, Gogerddan, Baronet
Thomas Price, Glanvrêd, Esq.
Thomas Price of the Lodge, Esq.
Thomas Price, Yniskerigog, Esq.
Walter Price, Blaen wern, Gent.
John Stedman, Strata-Florida, Esq.
Sir John Vaughan, Trawscoed, Kt., Lord Chief Justice of the Common-Pleas
Edward Vaughan, Trawscoed, Esq.
Maurice Vaughan, Glanlery, Gent.
John Williams, Abernantbychan, Esq.

**1740-1763.**—From Mr. J. H. Davies's *Cardiganshire Freeholders.* Magistrates[2] residing within the County of Cardigan.

Thomas Bowen, Waunivor
William Bowen, Troedyraur
Owen Brigstocke, Blaenypant
James Brooke, clerk, Archdeacon of Stafford, Noyadd, Llanarth
Pryse Campbell, Glanvrêd
Methusalem Davies, Llwyncadvor
Peter Davies, Esq., Dyffryn Llynod
John Edwards, Abermeyrick
Rice Edwards, Navy Hall, Lledrod
John Evans, Cardigan
David Griffith, Cardigan
John Griffith, Penpompren
Abel Griffiths, Pantybettws
Thomas Griffiths, junior, Penpompren
Rice Gwynn, Cardigan
Charles Gwynne, Monachdy
Lewis Gwynne, Monachdy
Thomas Hughes, Aberllolwyn
Thomas Hughes, Hendrevelen
John James, Tyglyn
Thomas Johnes, Abermaide
Thomas Johnes the younger, of the same
Thomas Johnes, Llanvair
David Jones, Penrallt
George Jones, Rhoscellan
Henry Jones, Tyglyn
John Jones, Crynvryn
John Jones, Mayor of Aberystwyth
Philip Jones, Llanina
Watkin Lewes, clerk
David Lewis, Dolhaidd
David Lewis, Llwyngrawys
John Lewis, Llanerchaeron
John Lewis, Llanllyr
Thomas Lewis, Llysnewydd
Thomas Lewis, Wern
William Lewis, Lanlas
Daniel Lloyd, Grogwynion
David Lloyd, Alltyrodyn
David Lloyd, Berllandowyll
Herbert Lloyd of Peterwell
Hugh Lloyd, Llwydjack
Hugh Lloyd, Llwydjack
James Lloyd, Mabws
Jeremiah Lloyd, Dole
Jeremiah Lloyd, Penybont, Tregaron
John Lloyd, Cardigan
John Lloyd, Clerk, Rector of Llanllwchaearn
John Lloyd, Cringae
John Lloyd, Glangwili
John Lloyd, Peterwell
Lewis Lloyd, Gernos
Richard Lloyd, Wern
Thomas Lloyd, Abertrinant
Vaughan Lloyd, Wernveilig
Walter Lloyd, Coedmore
David Lloyd Morgan
Richard Morgan, Llysvane
John Morris, Carrog
Lewis Morris, Penbryn (Llewelyn Ddu o Fon)
David Parry, Noyadd
John Paynter, Havod
David Philips, Trewinsor
James Phillips, D.D., Blaenpant
John Phillips, Cringae
John Phillips, Coedgam
William Powell, Nanteos, Clerk
George Price, Llangrannog

[2] In no sense could a modern List of Justices of the Peace be regarded as *Generosi*, but in the period 1740-1763 (as Mr. J. H. Davies observes) the List affords "a fair representation of the leading families in the county". All the above mentioned were closely identified with Cardiganshire, and those Magistrates who lived outside the county or who were only occasionally resident are excluded.

John Pugh Pryse, Gogerddan
Lewis Pryse, Abernant Bychan
Philip Pugh, Blaenpenal
John Rice, Coestre
Roderick Richards, Penglais
Lewis Rogers, Gelli
Erasmus Saunders, Moelivor
Gwyn Vaughan, Dolegwin
Albany Wallis, Dyffryn Hownant
Henry Williams, Wayn

---

**A.D. 1833.**—From Samuel Lewis's *Topographical Dictionary of Wales.*

Beynon, John, Esq., Atpar Hill, Llandyvriog ("an elegant villa")
Bowen, Rev. D., Waun Ivor, Llandysul ("a genteel house, delightfully situated")
Bowen, Rev. Thos., Troedyraur House, Troedyraur ("a handsome and spacious mansion")
Brigstocke, W. O., Esq., Blaenpant ("a handsome mansion"), Llandygwy; and Gelli dywyll
Davies, Evan, Esq., Trevorgan, Llangoedmor ("a substantial mansion")
Davies, John Lloyd, Esq., Blaen Dyffryn, Bangor (acquired "by marriage with Miss Price, niece of the late proprietor")
Davies, Matthew, Esq., Tan y Bwlch, Llanychaearn ("son of the late General Davies")
Davis, Richard Hart, Esq., lord of the Manor of Lampeter; Llanborth, Penbryn
Evans, Major, High Mead, Llanwennog
Griffith, Rev. Thos., Llwyndyrys (purchased with manor and lordship of Llandygwy from the Bishop of St. David's)
Griffiths, John, Esq., Llwyndyrys, Llandygwy
Gwynne, A. T. J., Esq., Ty-Glyn, Llanddewi Aberarth (formerly the seat of Henry Jones, Esq.)
Gwynne, Colonel, Mynach-dy Nr. Aberaeron
Harford, —, Esq., Falcon Dale, Lampeter
Hughes, James, Esq., Glanrheidol, Llanbadarn Vawr
Jeffreys, George, Esq., Glandyvi, Llanvihangel Genau'r Glyn
Johnes, Col. T. ("the late"), Havod ("originally the residence of a branch of the Herbert family")
Jones, John, Esq., Derry Ormond, Bettws Bledrws ("modern mansion, erected in 1827")
Jones, Rev. John, Penllan, Llandygwy
Jones, the family of, Llwyn-y-Groes, Llanwnnen ("deserted seat")
Jones, Thomas, Esq., Neuadd, Trev-y-coed, Lampeter ("neat residence")

VESSELS OF LUSTRE WARE.

FROM UNKNOWN CHURCH IN CARDIGANSHIRE.
DATE : *c.* 1800.
(*In the Author's possession.*)

RHOSDIE.
DATE : *c.* 1785.

FROM CHURCH IN CARDIGANSHIRE.
DATE : *c.* 1820.
(*In the possession of Mrs. E. Lincoln Lewis.*)

Kensington, Lord (*cr.* 1776), Noyadd Llanarth ("anciently the seat of the family of Griffiths")
Lewes, Colonel, Llanlear, Ystrad Meurig
Lewis, Colonel, Llanerchaeron House ("formerly the residence of the family of Parry . . . an elegant modern mansion")
Lisburne, Earl of, Crosswood, Llanavan
Lloyd, Colonel, Mabus, Llanrhystud
Lloyd, John, Esq., Allt-yr-Odin, Llandysul ("an elegant modern mansion")
Lloyd, J. V., Esq., Tyllwyd, Blaenporth
Lloyd, Rev. Thomas, Gilvach Wen, Llandysul ("a small but elegant mansion")
Lloyd, Thomas, Esq., Coedmore, Llechryd ("came into possession of the Lloyds, by marriage")
Lloyd, Thomas, Esq., Bronwydd, Llangynllo (succeeded "the late patriotic Colonel Lloyd, who commanded the Tivy-Side volunteers and subsequently the Fishguard and Newton fencibles")
Longcroft, Charles Richard, Esq., ('joint patron of Llechrhyd')
Millinchamp, Mrs., Llangoedmor Place, Llangoedmor ("built by John Lloyd, Esq., of Plymouth")
Parry, Capt. Webley, Noyadd Trevawr, Llandygwy ("a good family house pleasantly situated")
Parry, Major, Gernos, Llangynllo ("formerly the mansion of the family of Lewis")
Powell, W. E., Esq., Nant Eos, Llanbadarn Vawr; lord of the Manor of Tregaron
Price, G. B. I., Esq., Pigeonsford, Llangrannog ("formerly the seat of the family of Parry")
Price, Sir Uvedale, Bart. (the late), Castle House, Aberystwyth; Foxley Hall, co. Hereford
Pryse, Pryse, Esq., Gogerddan, Llanbadarn Vawr
Sheriff, Doctor, Stradmore Vale ("an elegant modern mansion . . . on the banks of the Teivy")
Thomas, John, Esq., "Rear-Admiral of the Red", Llanvaughan, Nr. Llanwennog ("erected in 1786")
Thomas, T. Parry, Esq., Abercery, Brongwyn
Vaughan, Lord, Birchgrove, Llanilar
Vaughan, Miss, Trev Wttial Vawr, Tremaen
Williams, J. Lloyd, Esq., Alderbrook Hall ("by whom it was erected"), Troedyraur
Williams, J. N., Esq., Castle Hill, Llanilar

---

**A.D. 1860.**—From Walford's *County Families of the United Kingdom.*

Bonsall, John George William, Vronvraith, Nr. Aberystwyth
Boultbee, John, Noyadd, Nr. Aberaeron ("This family was formerly seated in Warwickshire")
Buck, William, Glanarbeth, Nr. Cardigan; Bradford, Yorks
Chambers, William, Havod, Nr. Aberystwyth ("Bought Havod from the Bold-Hoghton family in 1855"; Nicholas says 1853)
Davies, David, Castle Green, Cardigan
Gwynne, Alban Thomas Jones. Monachty
Harford, John Harford Battersby, Falcondale, Nr. Lampeter; Stoke Bishop, Bristol
Hughes, John George Parry, Allt-llwyd
Jones, John Inglis, Derry Ormond, Nr. Lampeter
Jones, William, Glandenys, Nr. Lampeter
Jones, William Tilsley, Gwynvryn, Llangynvelyn
Jones, Walter David, M.D., Lancych, Nr. Newcastle Emlyn
Jones-Parry, Sydney Henry, Tyllwyd
Jordan, George Bowen Jordan, Pigeonsford (assumed name Jordan in lieu of patronymic Pryce)
Lloyd, Thomas Edward, Coedmore, Cardigan
Lloyd, Thomas Davies, Bronwydd, Llangynllo
Lloyd-Philipps, John Philipps Allen, Mabws, Cardiganshire
Lovedon, Pryse, Gogerddan, Nr. Aberystwyth
Powell, William Thomas Rowland, Nanteos, Aberystwyth
Prichard, Charles Arthur, Tyllwyd, Nr. Newcastle Emlyn
Pryse, Edward Lewis, Gogerddan, Nr. Aberystwyth
Rogers, John Edwardes, Abermeurig, Talsarn
Vaughan, Ernest Augustus, 4th Earl of Lisburne, Trawscoed, Nr. Aberystwyth
Webley-Parry, David Kedgwin William, Noyadd Trevawr, Nr. Cardigan
Williams, Matthew Davies, Cwncynvelin, Nr. Aberystwyth

---

**A.D. 1872.**—From Thomas Nicholas's *County Families of Wales*, Vol. i, pp. 190-210.

Abadam, W. C. M. Maxwell Middleton, Esq., Ty Mawr, Ciliau Aeron
Battersby-Harford, John Harford, Esq., Falcondale, Lampeter
Bonsall, John George William, Esq., Vronvraith, Nr. Aberystwyth
Bonsall, Thomas, Esq., Glanrheidol, Aberystwyth
Bowen, James, Esq., Troed-yr-Aur, Nr. Newcastle Emlyn

Chambers, William, Esq., Havod, Nr. Aberystwyth
Davies, David, Esq., Castle Green, Cardigan
Davies, James, Esq., Ffosrhydgaled, Nr. Aberystwyth
Davies, Thomas, Esq., Bank House, Cardigan
Davies, Thomas Hughes Ford, Esq., Abercery, Newcastle Emlyn
Davies, William John, Esq., Ty-Glyn, Ciliau Aeron
Evans, Major Herbert Davies, Highmead, Llanybyther
Evans, John, Esq., Lovesgrove, Aberystwyth
Gwynne, Alban Thomas Jones, Esq., Monachty, Ciliau Aeron
Heyward, John Heyward, Esq., Cilbronau, Cardigan
Jenkins, Lieut-Col. Alexander, Pen'rallt, Cardigan
Jones, John Inglis, Esq., Derry Ormond, Nr. Lampeter
Jones, Thomas, Esq., 1, Marine Terrace, Aberystwyth
Jones, William, Esq., Glandenys, Nr. Lampeter
Jones, William, Esq., Llwyn-y-Groes, Lampeter
Jones, Archd. William Basil, Gwynvryn, Llangynvelyn
Jones-Parry, Capt. Sidney Henry, Tyllwyd
Lascelles, Rowley, Esq., Pencraig, Cardigan
Lewes, Colonel John, Llanllyr
Lewis, Mrs., Llanaeron, Nr. Aberaeron
Lisburne, Ernest Augustus Vaughan, Earl of, Trawscoed, Llanavan
Lloyd, Sir Thomas Davies, 1st Bart., Bronwydd
Lloyd, Charles, Esq., Waunivor
Lloyd, John, Esq., Gilvachwen
Lloyd, Thomas Edward, Esq., Coedmore
Loxdale, James, Esq., Castle Hill, Nr. Aberystwyth
Morgan, Thomas Owen, Esq., Aberystwyth
Morris, Thomas, Esq., Blaenywern
Phillips, Rev. Evan Owen, Vicar of Llanbadarn Vawr
Philipps, John Allen Lloyd, Esq., Mabws
Powell, Col. William Thomas Rowland, Nant-Eos
Pryse, Col. Edward Lewis, Peithyll, Aberystwyth
Pryse, Sir Pryse, Bart., Gogerddan ("revived creation, July 28, 1866; former Baronetcy created Aug. 9, 1641")
Pryse, John Pugh Vaughan, Esq., Bwlchbychan
Pugh, Lewis Pugh, Esq., Abermaide ("in course of erection 1872")
Richardes, Capt. Alexander, Penglais
Richardes, Capt. William Eardley, Bryneithin
Rogers, John Edwardes, Esq., Abermeurig
Vaughan, Capt. Herbert, Brynog

**A.D. 1881.**—From Walford's *County Families of the United Kingdom.*

Bonsall, John George William, Vronvraith, Aberystwyth
Bonsall, Thomas, Glanrheidol, Aberystwyth
Bowen, Rev. Arthur James, Troedyraur, Newcastle Emlyn
Brenchley, Thomas Harman, Glaneirw, Cardigan
Brigstocke, Mrs., Blaenpant, Llandysul
Brigstocke, William Owen, Bronorwen, Cardiganshire
Buck, William, Stradmore, Newcastle Emlyn
Davies, John Maurice, Antaron, Aberystwyth
Davies, Thomas, Bank House, Cardigan
Davies, David Griffith, Castle Green, Cardigan
Davies, Robert Joseph, Cwrtmawr, Nr. Llangeitho
Davies, Morris, Ffosrhydgaled, Aberystwyth
Davies, John Maurice, Penpompren, Aberystwyth
Davies, Matthew Lewis Vaughan, Tanybwlch, Aberystwyth
Davies, William John, Ty-Glyn, Ciliau Aeron
Durham, Patrick Francis, Glanymor House, Aberystwyth
Evans, Griffith Humphrey Pugh, Lovesgrove, Aberystwyth
Fitzwilliams, Charles Home Lloyd, Cilgwyn, Nr. Newcastle Emlyn
Fryer, Henry Charles, Lodge Park, Nr. Aberystwyth
Griffith, Mrs., Pantgwyn, Llangoedmor
Griffith, John, Trevorgan, Nr. Newcastle Emlyn
Gwynne, Alban, Monachty, Ciliau Aeron
Hall, William Hope, Aberdare House, Cardiganshire
Harford, John Charles, Falcondale, Lampeter
Heyward, John Heyward, Cilbrone, Nr. Cardigan
Horsman, Thomas Parry, Castle Howell, Llandysul
Hughes, Thomas Hughes Forde, Abercerry, Nr. Newcastle Emlyn
Hughes, John George Parry, Allt-Llwyd, Nr. Aberystwyth
Hughes, Thomas Hugh Rice, Neuadd-vawr, Lampeter
Hughes-Bonsall, James George Frederick, Glanrheidol, Aberystwyth
Jeffreys, Charles, Glandyvi Castle, Glandovey
Jones, Lady Elizabeth, Derry Ormond, Lampeter
Jones, William, Glandenys, Lampeter
Jones, Miss, Glanrhocca, Cardigan
Jones, Right Rev. William Basil, Gwynvryn, Llangynvelyn
Jones, William, Llwynygroes, Nr. Lampeter
Jones, Morgan, Penylan, Llandysul
Jones-Parry, Sydney Henry, Tyllwyd, Cardigan
Jordan, George Bowen Jordan, Pigeonsford
Lascelles, Rowley, Pencraig, Cardigan
Lewes, Lieut-Col. John, Llanllear, Talsarn
Lisburne, Earl of (Ernest Augustus Mallet Vaughan) Trawscoed and Birch Grove

Lloyd, Sir Marteine Owen Mowbray, Bronwydd, Llangynllo
Lloyd, Thomas Edward, Coedmore, Cardigan
Lloyd, Charles, Waunivor, Maes-y-Crugiau
Lloyd-Philipps, John Allen, Mabws, Aberystwyth
Longcroft, Charles Richard, Llanina, Nr. Aberaeron
Loxdale, James, Castle Hill, Aberystwyth
Massy, Haworth Peel, Alltyrodin and Blaendyffryn, Llandysul
Morgan, John Thomas, Nantcaerio, Nr. Aberystwyth
Paddock, George, Ynyshir, Glandovey
Parry, George Williams, Llydiardau, Aberystwyth
Phelp, Major William Edward, Nanteos, Aberystwyth
Powell, George Ernest John, Nanteos, Aberystwyth
Propert, John Lumsden, Blaenpistill, Cardigan
Pryse, Col. Edward Lewis, Peithyll, Aberystwyth
Pryse, Sir Pryse, Bart., Gogerddan, Aberystwyth
Pugh, Lewis Pugh, Abermaide, Nr. Aberystwyth
Richards, Thomas Alexander, Tregaron
Richardes, Hugh Stephens, Bryneithin
Richardes, Alexander, Penglais, Aberystwyth
Rogers, John Edwardes, Abermeurig, Talsarn
Thomas, David, Llanvair, Llandysul
Tyler, Gwinnett, Mount-Gernos, Llangynllo
Vaughan, Herbert, Brynog and Green Grove, Talsarn
Vaughan, Mrs., Llangoedmor, Cardigan
Vaughan-Pryse, John Pugh, Bwlchbychan, Nr. Llanybyther
Waddingham, John, Havod, Nr. Aberystwyth
Wagner, Mrs., Manereived, Cardigan
Webley-Parry, Mrs., Noyadd-Trevawr, Cardigan
Williams, Aldborough Lloyd-, Glanyravon, Cardigan
Williams, George Ellis Lloyd-, Gwernant Park
Williams, George Griffiths, Wallog, Aberystwyth
Winwood, Thomas Henry Ricketts, Tyglyn Aeron

---

**A.D. 1900.**—From Burke's *Landed Gentry of Great Britain.*

Bonsall, John Joseph, Vronvraith, Nr. Aberystwyth
Bowen, Rev. Arthur James, Troedyraur, Nr. Newcastle Emlyn (succeeded to the Troedyraur estates under the will of the Rev. Thomas Bowen)
Brigstocke, William Owen, Blaenpant (This family came originally from Croydon, Surrey)

Davies, David Griffith, Cardigan "Castle" (Lord of the Manor of the Parish of St. Dogmael's)
Davies, Matthew Lewis Vaughan, Tanybwlch, Aberystwyth
Davies-Evans, Herbert, Highmead (assumed the additional surname of Evans on succeeding to the estates of his great-uncle, Herbert Evans, of Highmead)
* Evans, Emilia, Lady (widow of Sir Griffith Humphrey Pugh Evans, K.C.I.E., who died Feb. 6, 1902), Lovegrove, Aberystwyth
Fitzwilliams, Charles Home Lloyd, Cilgwyn (his father assumed the name of Fitzwilliams in lieu of Hall)
Gwynne, Alban Lewis, Monachty, Ciliau Aeron
Harford, John Charles, Falcondale, Lampeter
Hughes, John George Parry, Allt Llwyd, Llanrhystud
Inglis-Jones, Wilmot, Derry Ormond
* Jenkins, Hon. Sir Lawrence Hugh, Knt. Bach. (1899); Cilbronau, Nr. Cardigan
Jones, Mrs. William Basil, Gwynvryn, Llangynvelyn
Jones, Frederick Arthur Gerwyn, Glandenys, Lampeter
* Lloyd, Sir Marteine Owen Mowbray, 2nd Bart., *cr.* Jan. 21st, 1863, Bronwydd
Lloyd, Thomas Edward, Coedmore, Nr. Cardigan
Longcroft, Charles Alexander Holcombe, Llanina, New Quay
Loxdale, Reginald James Rice, Castle Hill, Aberystwyth (this family is from Staffordshire)
Morgan, John Thomas, Nantcaerio, Aberystwyth
Powell, William Beauclerk, Nant-Eos
* Pryse, Sir Pryse, Bart. (*cr.* July 28, 1866), Gogerddan, Aberystwyth
Richardes, Mrs. Elizabeth Jane, Bryneithin
* Vaughan, Ernest Edmund Henry Malet, 7th Earl of Lisburne, Trawscoed (*cr.* Viscount, &c., June 25, 1695, Earl, July 18, 1776)
Vaughan, Herbert, Brynog, Talsarn
Waddingham, Thomas James, Havod
Williams, George Checkland (late of Wallog), Ffynoncaradog, Bow Street
Williams, Gilbert Lloyd-, Gwernant Park

* Burke's *Peerage, Baronetage, and Knightage* (1903).

## THE CARDIGANSHIRE FAMILIES ENTITLED TO THE USE OF ARMORIALS AND DULY REGISTERED BY THE KING'S HERALDS.

**1905.**—Compiled chiefly from A. C. Fox-Davies's *Armorial Families*[3] (5th Ed.).

Brigstocke, Augustus, Blaenpant (Heralds' College, Arms supposed to have been confirmed 1687, but without sufficient authority; Date of new Grant, 1902)

Cass, Charles Herbert Davis

Davies of Cardigan, the descendants of the late Charles

Davies-Evans, Herbert, Highmead

Evans, William Gwynne, son of Evan Evans of Waun

Griffith of Llwyndyrys (Date of Grant, *c.* 1824)

Harford, John Charles Battersby-, Falcondale, Lampeter

Jones, Frederick Arthur Gerwyn, Glandenys, Lampeter

Jones-Parry, Sydney Henry, Tyllwyd

Jones-Williams, Thomas John, son of the late John Jones of Aberystwyth (assumed by royal licence the additional surname and arms of Williams, 1871)

Lloyd, Sir Marteine Owen Mowbray, 2nd Bart. (*cr.* 1863), Bronwydd, Llangynllo

Massey, Haworth Peel, Alltyrodin and Blaendyffryn

Stewart, James, Alltyrodyn, Llandysul (Lyon Office, Scotland; Date of Grant, 1888)

Thomas, Abraham Garrod, son of Lewis Thomas of Panteryrod, Llanarth

Vaughan, Ernest Edmund Henry Malet, 7th Earl of Lisburne (*Creations*—Viscount, &c., 25 June, 1695. Earl, 18 July, 1776), Trawscoed. This noble Welsh family is almost without a parallel for prolonged undisturbed possession of the original seat and estate.

Waddingham, Thomas James, Havod

Webley-Parry-Pryse, Sir Edward John, 2nd Bart. (*cr.* 1866), Gogerddan (He assumed by royal licence, Nov. 3, 1892, the additional surname and arms of Webley-Parry)

Williams, Sir John, 1st Bart. (*cr.* 1894), Blaen Llynant, Aberystwyth

[3] A provable right to the possession of authentic Arms by the person to whom an entry relates is the necessary qualification for the insertion of that entry in "Armorial Families"; and no other claim is admitted or required.

"As this is the fifth edition of a perfectly well-known work of reference which has successfully stood the fire of a good deal of criticism, it is scarcely necessary to do more than to chronicle the changes which have been made in the present issue in the praiseworthy effort to render the book so far as possible not merely exhaustive, but authentic."—*The Standard.*

# AN ESSAY ON THE PRIMITIVE SAINTS OF CARDIGANSHIRE.

By the Rev. A. W. Wade-Evans.

## I.

The word 'Cardigan' is the modern English form of the Welsh Ceredigion.

In ancient times what we now call Wales consisted of a number of small kingdoms, one of which was Ceredigion, practically co-terminous with our modern Cardiganshire. This little kingdom of Ceredigion was so called from Ceredig, one of the sons of a famous leader, Cunedda Wledig, who with their father crossed the Irish Sea from Manaw Goddodin in the north (supposed to be in southern Scotland) and occupied Wales from the R. Dee to the R. Teivi and the R. Gwaun. This occurred about A.D. 400.

Ceredigion stands for Caraticiana, the land of the descendants or followers of Ceredig.

Before the advent of Cunedda and his sons in Wales, Cardiganshire is supposed to have been occupied towards the north by the Ordovices, speaking Welsh, and towards the south by the Demetae speaking Irish. Both these peoples, more or less Romanized, would regard the invaders coming across the water from northern Britain as over-sea Picts, but it is clear that these last also were partially Romanized and were probably Christians. It is possible that they constituted a confederation of kindreds and that from them originated the Welsh name for Wales and its people, to wit, Cymry (from *Combroges*, fellow-countrymen).

Whether the occupation of Ceredigion by Ceredig ap Cunedda was a quick process or a prolonged one, the territorial entity so formed under the new name of Ceredigion has been preserved to this day. There is no other Welsh County which so closely corresponds with an ancient Welsh state as Cardiganshire.

When the Normans in the 12th century commenced their conquest of Ceredigion, they first built a castle, whence to dominate the land they were bent on conquering. This castle, being *par excellence the* castle of Ceredigion, took the name of the *patria* in the form now known as Car-

CUP OF WOOD.

(*In the Author's possession.*)

Once used as Chalice in an unknown Church in Cardiganshire.

DATE: *c.* 1725.

digan; and the town which sprang round it became Cardigan town, subsequently the county town whence the shire received its appellation.

## II.

By the primitive saints of Cardiganshire I mean those ecclesiastics who in the 5th and 6th centuries founded religious centres in old Ceredigion, and whose names have managed to survive, particularly in county place-names. It is possible and probable that many such have been lost for ever, or are only to be found when all the place-names of the county shall have been catalogued and studied. At present one need merely tabulate familiar material and attempt a few observations.

Eliminating then all modern foundations, together with those called after non-Welsh saints and those which are clearly dedications of the middle period, we obtain some such results as the following for the primitive saints of Cardiganshire :—

Aberporth, Cynwyl
Bangor Teivi, David
Bettws Bledrws, Bledrws
Bettws Leuci, Lleuci
Blaenpenal, David
Capel Cynon, Cynon
Henllan, David
Henvynyw, David
Llanbedr Pont Stephen, Pedr (now St. Peter the Apostle)
Llanarth, Meilig and David
Llanavan y Trawscoed, Avan
Llanbadarn Odyn, Padarn
Llanbadarn Treveglwys, Padarn
Llanbadarn Vawr, Padarn
*Carreg Samson*, Samson
*Llangowrda*, Cawrdav
Llanddeiniol, Deiniol
Llanddewi Aberarth, David
Llanddewi Vrevi, David
*Capel Gwenvyl*, Gwenvyl
Llandygwy, Tygwy
Llandysilio Gogo, Tysilio
Llandysul, Tysul
*Llandysulved*, Tysulved
Llandyvriog, Briog
Llanerch Aeron, Nonn
Llangeitho, Ceitho
Llangoedmor, Cynllo
Llangorwen, Padarn's Staff
Llangrannog, Carannog
Llangybi, Cybi
Llangynllo, Cynllo
Llangynvelyn, Cynvelyn
Llanilar, Ilar
Llanina, Ina
Llanllwchaearn, Llwchaearn
*Llanllyr*, Llyr
Llanrhystud, Rhystud
*Capel Cynddylig*, Cynddylig
Llanwennog, Gwennog
*Llanvechan*
Llanwnen, Gwynen
Llansilian, Silian
Llanwnnws, Gwynws
Llanychaearn, Llwchaearn
Nantgwnlle, Gwynlleu
*Llanveilog* Maelog (cf. Wern Veilig, p. 89, note 9)
Penbryn contains
*Ffynnon Ddeiniol*, Deiniol
*Capel Gwnda*, Gwyndav
Tregaron, Caron
Trevilan, ? Cyngar
Verwick, Pedrog

Fortunately sufficient is known of the majority of these saints for them to be classified. They fall roughly into the following groups,—

(*a*) *The Saints associated with Padarn.*

According to the *Vita s Paterni*, printed with many inaccuracies in Rees's *Cambro-British Saints*, 188-197, Padarn migrated from Brittany to the neighbourhood of Llanbadarn Vawr, which neighbourhood was then known as *Campus Heli*, probably *Maes Heli* (*heli*, salt water). There he founded the great *llan* now called after his name, Llanbadarn Vawr. He is said in the *Vita* to have built monasteries and churches throughout the whole region of Ceredigion, over which he set Samson, Guinnius, Guipper, and Nimannauc. Samson is possibly commemorated in the name of the ancient stone opposite the entrance of Llanbadarn Vawr, called *Carreg Samson*. Guinnius is St. Gwnnws of Llanwnnws. It is remarkable that Padarn is not commemorated in the southern portion of the county.

Padarn is said to have been accompanied by three other leaders of saints, to wit, Ketinlau, Catman, and Titechon. If we may identify Ketinlau with Cynllo, one could almost say that as Catman, i. e. Cadvan, landed in Merioneth and pushed inland into Montgomeryshire, so Padarn settled in north Cardigan and Cynllo in south Cardigan, both the latter pushing inwards into Radnorshire. With these leaders are said to have come among others Cynon, Silian, and Gwyndav.

(*b*) *The Saints of the stock of Ceredig.*

These are found scattered particularly throughout the middle of the county, and include David (with his mother, Nonn), Avan, "Pedyr Lanwawr," possibly for Pedr Lanvawr, St. Peter of Lampeter, now ascribed to the Apostle, Gwynlleu, Ina, Carannog, and perhaps Cyngar. It is very noteworthy that as Padarn is absent from the southern portion of the county, so David is absent from the northern portion. To the above add Tysul (inserted in *Bonedd y Saint*, but not in the *Progenies Keredic*) and perhaps Tysulved.

(*c*) *Saints from the North.*

These include Tysilio and Llwchaearn, well-known Powysian saints, Deiniol, Cynvelyn (of the stock of Meirion ab Tybiawn ab Cunedda Wledig) and according to *Bonedd y Saint* the two brothers Tyvriog and Tygwy. Tyvriog or Briog, however, according to his *Vita* was Cardiganshire born. One may also perhaps add Cawrdav and Gwenvyl. The original saint of Llanarth appears to have been Meilig, with whom we may compare Llanvaelog in Nantgwnlle parish, Wern Veilig in Llanvihangel Ystrad, and Maelog of Llowes in Radnorshire. The latter was the son of Caw of Twrcelyn in Anglesey and brother of the celebrated St. Gildas. His sphere of activity may have extended from Llowes through the midst of Ceredigion as far as the coast.

*(d) A Cornish Group.*

A little group from the Cornish peninsula may be detected in the extreme south of the county in the persons of Cybi and Pedrog.

To the above may be added some obscure saints from Elved and Caeo in modern Carmarthenshire, Cynwyl, Ceitho, and Lleuci; Caron of Tregaron, once remembered in Llanrheithan in Pembrokeshire; Ilar Bysgotwr, Rhystud, Cynddylig, Llyr, Gwynen and Gwennog of whom nothing appears to be known. It is possible that Lleuci and Llyr, and perhaps Gwynen and Gwennog, are female saints of the fabulous company of St. Ursula and the 11,000 virgins after whom Llanygwryddon seems to be called. Bledrws of Bettws Bledrws is also probably late. It is notable that saints of the stock of Brychan are absent in Ceredigion, though Mr. Phillimore thinks he has found Cynog ab Brychan in the parishes of Llanddewi Aberarth and Ciliau Aeron.

---

## PROGENIES KEREDIC

EX CODICE COTTONIANO. EDIDIT A. W. WADE-EVANS.

(Brit. Mus., Vesp. A. xiv, 11*b*, early 13th cent., copied from MS. at least as old as 11th cent.)

Hec est progenies Keredic, regis de Keredigan.

Dewi, filius Sant, Sant filii Keredic, filii Cuneda.
Auan Buelh, filius Kedic, filii eiusdem Keredic.
Pedyr Lanwaur, filius Corin, filii Keredic.
Kenider Gell, filius Kynon, filii Keredic.
Gunlyu, filius Guaur, filie Keredic.
Gugan Cledyburdh, filius Lauch, filii Lucho, filii Kedich, filii Keredic.
Ina, filia Keredic.
Karanouc, filius Keredic.
Dyuennen, filius Anhun, filii Keredic.
Keneu sanctus, filii Corun, filii Keredic.
Gugan, filius Samson, filii Keredic.
Dogmael sanctus, filius Ithaeil, filius Keredic.
Tydiuc sanctus, filius Corun, filii Keredic.

## THE PROGENY OF CEREDIG.

This is the progeny of Ceredig, king of Ceredigion.

Dewi, son of Sant, Sant [1] son of Ceredig, son of Cunedda.
Avan [2] Buell, son of Cedig, son of the same Ceredig.
Pedyr Lanwaur,[3] son of Corin, son of Ceredig.
Kenider Gell,[4] son of Cynon, son of Ceredig.
Gunlyu,[5] son of Gwawr, daughter of Ceredig.
Gwgon Gleddyv Rudd, [6] son of Llawch, son of Llucho, son of Cedig, son of Ceredig.
Ina, daughter of Ceredig.
Carannog, son of Ceredig.
Dyuennen, son of Anhun,[7] son of Ceredig.
Saint Ceneu,[8] son of Corun, son of Ceredig.
Gwgon, son of Samson, son of Ceredig.
Saint Dogvael, son of Ithaeil, son of Ceredig.
Saint Tydiwg, son of Corun, son of Ceredig.

[1] In two old copies of *Bonedd y Saint* (Pen. MSS., 13 & 45) Sant is affiliated to Cedig ab Ceredig ab Cunedda Wledig.

[2] Avan (*from* Amandus) is called Buell because he is the chief saint of the old patria of Buellt or Builth, included in modern Breconshire.

[3] Pedyr Lanwaur = Peter of Llan Vawr (the great *llan*), perhaps Lampeter, or P. of Llan Wawr, the *llan* of Gwawr (cf. *infra* Gwawr, dau. of Ceredig).

[4] Kenider is modern Cynidr. Does *Gell* stand for *Glesbyri* of the *De situ Brecheniauc*, i.e. Cynidr of Glasbury in modern Radnorshire?

[5] Surely for *Gunleu*, the *Gwynlleu* of *Bonedd y Saint*.

[6] Reading *Gugan Cledybrudh*, for Gwgon Gleddyvrudd, G. of the Red Sword, whose name appears in the famous englyn of the *Black Book of Carmarthen*, p. 67.

Bet y March, bet y Guythur,
Bet y Gugaun Cletyfrut,
Anoeth bid bet y Arthur.

A grave for March, a grave for Gwythur,
A grave for Gwgon of the Red Sword,
Hard it is to find a grave for Arthur.

[7] Anhun = *Anton*-ius, after whom doubtless the cymwd of Anhunog (*Antoniac*-) in Ceredigion was called.

[8] Ceneu is doubtless the saint who gave his name to one of the seven 'bishop-houses' of Dyved, to wit, Llangeneu (*Welsh Medieval Law*, 121). There is a place of this name in the parish of Clydai in N. Pembrokeshire.

# DUAE UITAE SANCTI CARANTOCI

EX CODICE COTTONIANO. EDIDIT A. W. WADE-EVANS.

(Brit. Mus., Vespasian A. xiv, fo. 93*a*-94*b*, early 13th cent.)

## UITA PRIMA.

*Incipit uita sancti Carantoci, confessoris, xuii kal. Junii.*

§ I. Ueneranda est hec solempnitas omnibus hominibus in Deo credentibus, quando assumptus est in celum beatus Carantocus, Ceretici filius, qui ex chere uicinis parentibus altus est secundum dignitatem seculi, tam facile est generationem illius deducere ad Mariam, Matrem Domini, quo nemo inter reges Britonum alcior habetur. Sed ad regna terrena tendere noluit. Ab annis pueritie habuit innocentiam. Et postea abiit in speluncam Edilv, legitque lectiones canonicas de noua et ueteri lege. Deinde perrexit ad Hiberniam insulam, Patricio antecedente. Isti autem conuenerunt unatim et collocati fuerunt unatim, ut dicitur, Ecce quam bonum et quam iucundum habitare fratres in unum. Consilium autem fecerunt inter se quomodo agerent, et dixerunt ut separarentur, unus ad sinistram et alter ad dexteram quia multi clerici ambulabant cum illis, uel unusquisque pariter preter quod requireret sanitatem. Et perrexit Carantocus ad dexteram partem, Patricius autem ad sinistram. Et dixerunt ut conuenirent una uice in anno.

§ II. In istis temporibus Scotti superauerunt Brittanniam, nomina ducum quorum Briscus, Thuibaius, Machleius, Anpacus. Triginta annis ante natiuitatem sancti Dauid filii Sant, bene Carantocus susceptus est in Hibernia, non est enim difficile Deo ducere seruos suos. Angelus Domini committabatur secum in figuram columbe. Et mutauit nomen eius in lingua eorum Cernath. Et exaltate sunt ecclesie et ciuitates sub nomine eius in regione Legen. Et quocunque isset uirtutes et prodigia faciebat innumerabilia ex nutu Dei. Sanauit multa hominum milia, uariis doloribus impleta, cecos, claudos, lunaticos, atque his similia. Quem Deus summis sedibus ditauit et mercedibus regnaturum felicibus celorum cum principibus. Beati Cernachi opera leguntur in Hibernia per totam patriam sicut leguntur in Roma beati Petri apostoli prodigia, perfectaque uita equatur apostolis, ut legitur, Ite, docete omnes gentes; et gratia, que data est apostolis, in illo inpleta est, Quecunque solueritis super terram erunt soluta et in celis, et quecunque alligaueritis super terram, erunt alligata et in celis. Talis itaque est timendus et adorandus qui potens est in excelso throno ex bono opere et potens saluare corpora in terris ab omnibus languoribus. Fortis fuit et fidelis, in pace ministrabilis, mirum namque in modum consimilis fuit angelis, sub presentia solis fortis miles mirabilis spiritalis summus abbas longanimis preceptor fidelitatis, iusta nuncians omnibus iustis, preco regni celestis. Uixit per annos multos incredulus[1]

[1] *or* incredulis.

peccatorum crimina dimisit ut mererentur omnes sedere in summo poli. Gratias Deo referens precesque per dies singulos atque noctes innumeras fundebat feruentissimas sanctas atque saluberrimas. Hic est carus Cernacus adiutus quippe celitus ac ditatus diuinitus Dei magnis muneribus cui nullus interitus profecit hominibus. Inuenit uero gratiam labore magno quesitam piam atque purissimam signatam per parabolam lucerne lucidissime cum pastor ecclesie candelabra mirifice aurea et continebat ecclesiastica. O pastorem plenissimum, O episcopum optimum, sanctum ac pudicissimum, Petri opera sequentem in sede apostolica, Paulumque in doctrina, deducens multas regiones ad fidem. Sic Carantocus deduxit regiones Hibernensium inuitos cetibus magorum cum regibus honoratus.

§ III. Et postea uenit iterum ad suam propriam regionem Kerediciaun (*gl.* . i . Keredigan) ad suam speluncam cum clericis multis, et ibi multas uirtutes fecit quas enumerare aliquis non potest. Et dedit illi Christus altare honorificabile de excelso, cuius nemo intelligebat colorem. Et postea ad Sabrinam (*gl.* hoc est mare) amnem uenit ut nauigaret, et misit altare in mare quod et precedebat ubi Deus uolebat illum uenire.

§ IV. In istis temporibus Cato et Arthur regnabant in ista patria, habitantes in Dindraithov. Et uenit Arthur circuiens ut inueniret serpentem ualidissimum ingentem terribilem qui uastauerat duodecim partes agri (*gl.* . i . locus) Carrum. Et uenit Carantocus et salutauit Arthurum, qui gaudens accepit benedictionem ab illo. Et interrogauit Carantocus Arthurum, utrum audisset ubi applicuisset altare suum. Et Arthur respondit, Si habuero precium, nunciabo tibi. Et ille dixit, Quid precium postulas? Ille respondit, Ut deducas serpentem qui in prope est tibi, si seruus Dei es, ut uideamus. Tunc beatus Carantocus perrexit et orauit ad Dominum, et ilico uenit serpens cum sonitu magno, quasi uitulus ad matrem currens, inclinauitque caput suum ante seruum Dei, quasi seruus obediens domino suo humili corde et leuis oculis. Et dedit (*gl.* misit) stolam suam circa collum eius et deduxit illum quasi agnum nec exaltauit pennas neque ungulas. Et erat collum ipsius quasi collum tauri septem annorum, quod uix poterat stola circuire (*gl.* uel circundari). Deinde perrexerunt una ad arcem, et salutauerunt Catonem et bene susceptì sunt ab eo. Et duxit illum serpentem in media aula et cibauit illum coram populo, et conati sunt occidere illum. Non reliquit eum occidi, quia dixit quod ex uerbo Dei uenisset ut deleret peccatores qui in Carrum erant, et ut ostenderet uirtutem Dei per illum. Et postea perrexit extra portam arcis, et Carantocus dissoluit illum et imperauit illi ut discedens nemini noceret, nec reuerteretur amplius. Et exiuit hesitque ante sicut dixit ordinatio Dei. Et accepit altare, quod cogitauerat Arthur in mensam facere, sed quicquit apponebatur super illam iactabatur in longinquo. Et postulauit rex ab illo ut reciperet Carrum in sempiterno graphyo. Et postea edificauit ecclesiam ibi.

§ V. Postea uenit uox illi de celo ut mitteret altare in mare. Deinde misit Catonem Arthurum ut interrogarent de altari, et nunciatum est illis quod in ostium Guellit appulerat. Et dixit rex, Iterum date illi duodecim

partes agri ubi altare inuentum esset. Postea uenit Carantocus et edificauit ibi ecclesiam, et uocata est ciuitas Carrov.

§ VI. Uenit autem uox illi de celo et dixit ut in exilium pergeret et relinqueret familiam suam. Hic innumeri sepulti sunt in istam ciuitatem nec nomina illorum nominantur. Et ille solus perrexit ad Hiberniam insulam et sepultus est xuii$_o$. kal. Junii in ciuitate sua preclara et optima pre omnibus ciuitatibus suis, que uocatur ciuitas Chernach. Et migrauit in pace et pacem reliquit et pacem inuenit, ut legitur, Beati pacifici quoniam filii Dei uocabuntur. Et iterum propheta dicit, Preciosa in conspectu Domini mors sanctorum eius. Memor fuit quod carnalis huius mundi substantia fragilis est, omnia quamuis modo sint pulchra tamen corruptibilia. Zabulo ualde extitit contrarius multos homines lucratus. O uere uita beata, O Dei digna donorum, O uere uir beate in quo dolus non fuit, neminem iudicans, neminem contempnens, nulli malum pro malo reddens, sepe flebat pro blasphemantibus, qui manet sine macula cum gaudio et gloria inter angelorum agmina in secula seculorum, Amen.

## UITA SECUNDA.

§ I. Quodam tempore fuit uir, nomine Keredic. Rex erat. Et hic uir habuit multos filios, quorum unus erat Carantocus nomine, filius Keredic, mab Cuneda, mab Ethern, mab Patern Pes Rudauc, mab Tacit, mab Kein, mab Guorchein, mab Doli, mab Gurdoli, mab Domn, mab Guordomn, mab Amguoloid, mab Amguerit, mab Omnid, mab Dubunn, mab Britguenin, mab Eugen, [mab] Aballach, mab Canalech, mab Beli, et Anna mater eius quam dicunt esse consobrinam Marie Uirginis.

§ II. Cuneda igitur filios habuit, Tipipaun primogenitus, qui mortuus fuit in regione Manu Gudodin et non uenit huc pater suus Cuneda et fatres sui, sed Meriaun filius eius diuisit posessiones patris sui inter fratres suos; secundus, Ismael; iii, Kumaun; iiii, Dunaun; v, Keredic; vi, Abalach; vii, Enniaun; viii, Dogmaili; ix, Etern.

§ III. Hic est terminus eorum, a flumine, quod uocatur Doubyr Dviv, usque ad aliud flumen quod uocatur Gvoun. Et tenuerunt plurimas regiones in occidentali Brittannie.

§ IV. Keredic autem tenuit Kerediciaun (*gl.* . i . Keredigan), et ab illo nuncupata est. Et postquam tenuerat, uenerunt Scotti et pugnauerunt cum eis et occupauerunt omnes regiones. Keredic autem senex erat, et dixerunt ei seniores, Senex es, domine, tu non potes dimicare. Oportet nos unum ordinare regem de filiis tuis. Quis est senior? Dixerunt Karantoc. Oportet illum esse regem. Karantoc autem plus diligebat regem celestem terreno regno et Domini sui uoluntatem quam humanam fauorem. Et ille postquam audiuit, fugam iniit, ne inuenirent eum. Prius emit meliorem baculum cum sarculo a quodam paupere. Et uenit in locum qui dicitur Guerit Carantauc, et mansit ibi per aliquod tempus. Et uoluit illic orare Deum, et quando esset[2] et cum operari uoluisset uenit

[2] esset *is deleted in MS.*

columba traxit omne quod radebat de baculo cotidie. Et ille dixit, Domine, quo trahit atque pepigit in mente, Uadam ut uidebo quo trahit hoc. Et surrexit quo ibat per siluam per saltum. Uenit columba descendit in loco ubi est ecclesia hodie et dimisit illic. Et ille uidit et dixit, Hic oportet me esse, quia Deus uoluit. Et mansit per aliquod spatium ubi deuotas Deo persoluit gratias.

---

## THE LIFE OF ST. CARANNOG.

(The first *Vita.*)

*Here begins the life of saint Carannog, confessor, May 16th.*

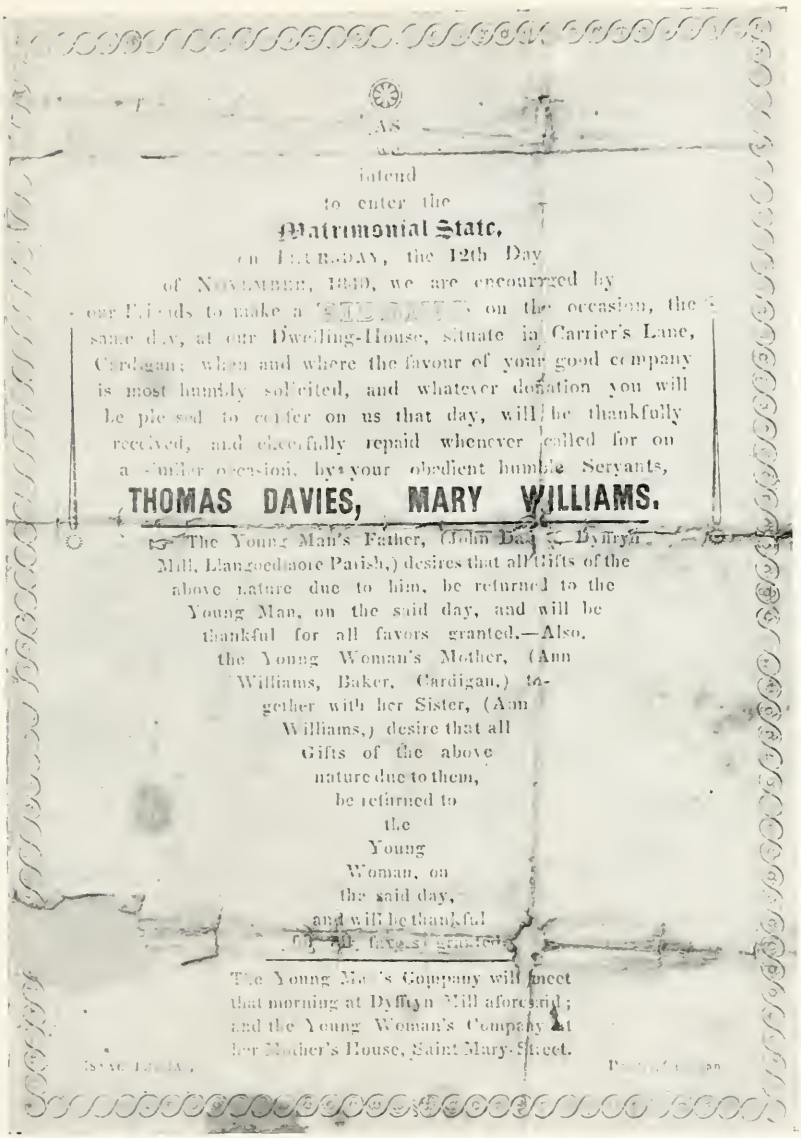
§ 1. This festival is to be solemnized by all persons believing in God, when the blessed Carannog son of Ceredig, was taken up into heaven, who on the part of his . . . . parents is high-born according to worldly honour (so easy is it to trace his genealogy to Mary, the Mother of the Lord), than whom no one is accounted higher among the kings of the Britons. But he declined to strive for earthly realms. From the years of childhood he preserved innocency, and afterwards withdrew to the cave of Edilv [3] and read canonical lessons from the old and new law. Then he proceeded to the island of Ireland, Patrick going before him.[4] And they came together and dwelt together, as it is said 'Behold, how good and how pleasant it is for brethren to dwell together in unity'. They consulted together how they should act, and they said that they would separate, the one to the left hand and the other to the right, because many clerics were walking with them. . . . And Carannog proceeded towards the right and Patrick towards the left, and they said they would meet once a year.

§ 2. In those times the Scotti [i.e. the Irish] overcame Brittannia, the names of whose chiefs were Briscus, Thuibaius, Machleius and Anpacus.[5]

[3] *spelunca Edilv*, the cave of E., is doubtless *ogov Grannog*, Carannog's Cave, not far from the parish church of Llangrannog, which is said to be the same cave as one at Cwm Tydi three miles off in the parish of Llandysilio Gogo, i.e. Llandysilio of the Cave.

[4] St. Patrick went to Ireland as bishop in A.D. 432 and died in 461. These dates are certain. St. David was born thirty years after the former event, that is, in 462. For further particulars on these matters see my *Rhygyvarch's Life of St. David.*

[5] Mr. Phillimore suggests that Briscus is Aed Brosc, the father of Triphun, king of Dyved, in whose reign and that of his sons (of whom Aircol was one, the father of the Vortiporius attacked by St. Gildas in his *Epistola*) St. David was about being born. He also suggests that Anpacus is Anlach, the father of Brychan Brycheiniog and ancestor in the 4th (or 5th) remove of St. David. These identifications fit both pedigrees and chronology.



AS

intend

to enter the

**Matrimonial State,**

on THURSDAY, the 12th Day

of NOVEMBER, 1840, we are encouraged by

our Friends to make a [illegible] on the occasion, the

same day, at our Dwelling-House, situate in Carrier's Lane,

Cardigan; when and where the favour of your good company

is most humbly solicited, and whatever donation you will

be pleased to confer on us that day, will be thankfully

received, and gratefully repaid whenever called for on

a similar occasion, by your obedient humble Servants,

**THOMAS DAVIES, MARY WILLIAMS.**

☞ The Young Man's Father, (John Davies, Dyffryn

Mill, Llangoedmore Parish,) desires that all Gifts of the

above nature due to him, be returned to the

Young Man, on the said day, and will be

thankful for all favors granted.—Also,

the Young Woman's Mother, (Ann

Williams, Baker, Cardigan,) to-

gether with her Sister, (Ann

Williams,) desire that all

Gifts of the above

nature due to them,

be returned to

the

Young

Woman, on

the said day,

and will be thankful

for all favors granted.

The Young Man's Company will meet

that morning at Dyffryn Mill aforesaid;

and the Young Woman's Company at

her Mother's House, Saint Mary-Street.

LLYTHYR TAITH.

DATE: 1840.

Thirty years before the birth of saint David, the son of Sant, was Carannog well received in Ireland, for it is not difficult for God to lead His servants. An angel of the Lord was sent to accompany him in the form of a dove, and he changed his name into their language, Cernath.[6] And churches were raised and communities in his name in the province of Leinster. And wheresoever he went, he performed miracles and wonders innumerable by the will of God. He healed many thousands of persons filled with divers diseases, the blind, the lame, lunatics, and the like. God enriched him with the highest places and rewards as one about to reign with the happy princes of heaven. The acts of the blessed Cernach are read in Ireland throughout the whole country, as are read in Rome the prodigies of the blessed apostle Peter; and his perfect life is equal to the apostles, as it is read 'Go ye, teach all nations', and the grace which was bestowed on the apostles was fulfilled in him, 'Whatsoever ye shall loose on earth, shall be loosed in heaven, and whatsoever ye shall bind on earth shall be bound in heaven'. It follows that such a person is to be feared and adored, who by good work is powerful in the highest throne and is powerful to save bodies on earth from all ailments. He was brave and faithful, fitted to minister in peace, for in a wonderful manner he was like the angels. In the presence of the sun he was a brave soldier, wonderful, spiritual, a supreme abbot, a valiant preacher of fidelity, proclaiming just things to all just people, a herald of the heavenly kingdom. He lived for many years among believers (? *in credulis*), he remitted the crimes of sinners that they might all deserve to sit in the height of heaven. Giving thanks to God he poured forth every day and night innumerable prayers most fervent, holy and most salutary. This is the beloved Cernac, being indeed aided from on high and endowed from heaven with great rewards from God, whose death (? *cuius interitus*) profited men. He found grace sought with great labour, pious and most pure, sealed by the parable of the shining lamp, seeing that the shepherd of the church contained within himself (?) wonderful golden and ecclesiastical candlesticks. O pastor most rich, O bishop most excellent, holy and most chaste, following the works of Peter in the apostolic chair, and Paul in doctrine, leading many districts to the faith! Thus Carannog led the districts of the Irish, hated (? *inuisus*) by the companies of *magi* (or Druids) but honoured by kings.

§ 3. And afterwards he came again to his own native district of Ceredigion, to his own cave, with many clerics, and there he performed many miracles which no one can enumerate. And Christ gave him an honourable altar from heaven, the colour of which no one knew. And afterwards he came to the Severn river (*gl.* that is, the [Severn] sea) that he might sail across, and he cast the altar into the sea, which even preceded him whither God wished him to go.

[6] Carannog was known in Ireland as Cairnech. Doubtless he has been confused with another or with others of the same name in Ireland as in Brittany.

§ 4. In those times Cadwy[7] and Arthur were reigning in that country, dwelling in Dindraithou.[8] And Arthur came wandering about that he might find a most formidable serpent, huge and terrible, which had been ravaging twelve portions of the land of Carrum [i.e. Charmouth in Dorset].[9] And Carannog came and greeted Arthur who joyfully received a blessing from him. And Carannog asked Arthur whether he had heard where his altar had landed. And Arthur replied 'If I shall have a

[7] *Cato* is Cadwy ab Gereint (*Y Cymmrodor*, xi, 90-1) after whom the various Cadburys in the Devonian peninsula are probably named (so Mr. Phillimore tells me), in which case Cadwy ruled say from the Bristol and Wiltshire Avons to the Dartmoor-Exmoor line across Devon.

[8] *Dindraithov* is identified by Professor Sir John Rhys with the *Cair Draitou* of the Nennian *Catalogue of Cities* and the *Dinn Tradui* of Cormac's Glossary, which locates it in the borders of the Cornish Britons (*Y Cymmrodor*, xi, 90). Mr. Phillimore thinks *Dindraithov* is probably the Cadbury on the Camel, and believes that the various hill-forts in the semi-Cornish West of England called Cadbury, ranging from those at or near Clapton in Gordano and Yatton respectively to the one which gives name to Cadbury parish and deanery, and lies W. of the Exe about midway between Tiverton and Crediton, to take their names from the *Cato* of the text who appears as *Catouius* ('Catouii regis Britannici, viri secundum seculum famosissimi') in the life of St. Winwaloe (called Gwynwalwy or Gwynwarwy or Tywynnog in Welsh) and in Welsh is called Cadwy ab Gereint (for a collection of notices relating to him, see *Y Cymmrodor*, xi, 90). Mr. Phillimore adds the following note: "The nearest Cadbury to *Carrum* (now called Charmouth; see next note) is the one on the Camel (a tributary of the Yeo or Ivel); the fort lies midway between the towns of Wincanton and Ilchester, and is five or six miles, as the crow flies, from Charmouth; the two Cadburys in N. W. Somerset are of course much further off. The local traditions connecting Arthur with the Somersetshire Cadbury are well known. The fort encloses about twenty acres, and in its centre is a moated mound called 'King Arthur's Palace'. On the fourth ditch on the N. side is a spring (of great local repute for its virtues) called 'King Arthur's Well'. The numerous coins found there (especially coins of Antoninus and Faustina) shew its occupation as an important site in Roman times. The occupation probably continued for centuries after their departure. Leland mentions the great finds (by ploughing) of other antiquities, including the silver horseshoe (see *Itin.*, ii, fos. 46, 47). He calls Cadbury Castle *Camallate*, *Camallat* or *Camalat*, and extends the name to the parishes called Camel. From the castle two parishes are called Cadbury and one Sutton *Montis*.

But the only extant name bearing any resemblance to *Dindraithou* or *Din Tradui*, or which could be derived therefrom, is *Dundry*. This is undoubtedly a Celtic name. Dundry parish, a little S. of Bristol, takes its name from the great *dún* or *din* of which the remains (enclosing and including the immense tumulus of Maes Knowl) are found at the E. end of the great ridge of Dundry Hill, four miles long and 700 feet above the sea".

[9] I am indebted to Mr. Phillimore for the identification of *Carrum* with Charmouth in Dorset. It is mentioned in the *Saxon Chronicle* under the years 833 and 840 (*æt Carrum*). Carrum of course is to be distinguished

reward, I will tell thee'. And he said 'What reward dost thou ask?' He answers 'That thou shouldst bring the serpent which is near to thee (?), if thou art a servant of God, that we may see it'. Then the blessed Carannog went and prayed to the Lord, and immediately the serpent came with a great noise like a calf running to its mother, and it bent its head before the servant of God like a slave obeying his lord with humble heart and downcast eyes. And he placed his stole about its neck and led it like a lamb, nor did it raise its wings or claws. And its neck was like the neck of a bull of seven years because the stole could scarcely go round it. Then they went together to the citadel and greeted Cadwy, and they were welcomed by him. And he led that serpent down the middle of the hall and fed it in the presence of the people and they tried to kill it. He did not allow it to be killed because he said that it had come at the word of God to destroy the sinners who were in Carrum [Charmouth], and to shew the power of God through him. And after this he went outside the gate of the citadel and Carannog loosed it and bade it to depart and not to hurt anyone or to return any more. And it went forth and remained[1] . . . according to God's ordinance. And he received the altar which Arthur had thought to

from the *ciuitas Carrov* referred to later on, which is Carhampton in Somerset. Mr. Phillimore writes as follows: "The persons who have identified *Carrum* with St. Caradoc's church of Crantock in Cornwall (including, till lately, myself) evidently did not possess or have access to any edition of the *Anglo-Saxon Chronicle*. *Carrum* is the old name for *Charmouth* in Dorset. See the Rolls ed. of the six parallel texts of the *A.-S. Chron.* (vol. i, pp. 116, 117 and 120, 121), and the translation (ii, 54, 55), whence it will be seen that in 833 or 834 King Ecgbryht, and in 840 King Aethelwulf, fought with the Danish fleet at *Carrum* (Charmouth), and on both occasions 'the Danes held possession of the battle-place', as they also did at Portland (*on Port*) in 837, when they fought with the men of Dorset. I have no access to any other text of the *A.-S. Chron.*, nor to any text of King Alfred's Will but the one printed in Birch's *Cartularium Saxonicum* (taken from the *Hyde Register, Stowe MS.*, 960, collated with the *Book of the Hyde* at Shirburn Castle, or its reproduction in the Rolls Series by Edward Edwards). Here (ii, 177) I find specified in a list of lands in the West of England (where in the immediate context I can recognize Stratton in Trigg, Hartland, Wedmore, Burnham, and *Cantuctune*, somewhere near the Quantocks) 'that land at *Carumtune*'."

[1] The story of 'an enormous serpent, which for a long time devastated the surrounding country, and whose ravages are supposed to be portrayed in the carving of the rood-screen of the adjoining church', is found locally attached to an earthwork enclosing 15 acres (said by local legend to be the haunt of the monster) at Norton Fitzwarren, near Taunton (see Murray's *Handbook for Wilts, Dorset, and Somerset*, ed. 1869, p. 359).

Westcote, in his *View of Devonshire*, records a story of a fiery dragon, seen flying by night between the hill-fort of Cadbury, and a fort on a hill called Dolbury Camp in Kellerton Park (the Aclands' seat on the river Culme). Many Roman coins were found near Cadbury in 1830. The adjoining parish to Cadbury on the N. side is called Cadleigh.—E. P.

convert into a table, but whatever was placed upon it was thrown to a distance. And the king asked of him that he should accept Carrum [Charmouth] for ever in writing. And after this he built a church there.

§ 5. Afterwards a voice came to him from heaven to cast the altar into the sea. Then he sent Cadwy [and] Arthur to enquire concerning the altar, and it was told them that it had landed at the mouth of the Willet.[2] And the king said "Again give him twelve parts of the land where the altar has been found". Afterwards Carannog came and built a church there, and the city is called Carrou[3] [i.e. Carhampton in Somerset].

§ 6. A voice came to him from heaven and said that he should go into exile and leave his *familia* [house-host or community; in Welsh, *teulu*]. Here innumerable persons have been buried in that city and their names are not recorded. And he went by himself to the island of Ireland and was buried on May 16th in his own renowned city, even the best of all his cities, which is called the city of Chernach [i.e. Duleen, co. Meath].[4] And he departed in peace and left peace and found peace, as it is read 'Blessed are the peacemakers, for they shall be called the sons of God'. And again the prophet says, 'Precious in the sight of the Lord is the death of His Saints'. He was mindful that the substance of this carnal world is frail, all things being subject to corruption although they may now be lovely. He stood out valiantly against the devil, having gained many souls. O truly blessed life, O life worthy of the gifts of God, O truly blessed man, in whom was no guile, judging none, despising none, rendering to no one evil for evil. He frequently wept for blasphemers; who abides spotless with joy and glory amid the angelic bands for ever and ever, Amen.

[2] *ostium Guellit* refers to the little river Willett in Somerset, which enters the British Channel about a mile east of Watchet and five miles east of *ciuitas Carrov* or Carhampton. Its name is preserved in Williton, etc. (Owen's *Pembrokeshire*, vol. ii, 474).

[3] Mr. Phillimore writes: "The name *Carrou* possibly survives in *Croy*-don, applied to one of two places and to a long ridge called Croydon Hill, S. of Dunster and Carhampton. At the E. end of this ridge is Croydon Farm, at its W. end Croydon House."

[4] Tuilen, now called Dulane or Duleen parish, which lies $2\frac{1}{4}$ miles N. of Kells, co. Meath. Samuel Lewis, in his *Top. Dict. of Ireland* (2nd ed., 1849, vol. i, p. 552, s.v. 'Duleen'), says: 'In the Roman Catholic divisions Duleen is the head of a district called Carnaross . . . . Some ancient chapels in *Kiern* churchyard, said to have been placed there by a saint of that name, are held in great veneration by the peasantry'. *Kiern* seems to be a name of Cernach = Caran(t)oc.—E. P.

# THE LIFE OF CARANNOG.

(The second *Vita.*)

§ 1. There was once a man, Ceredig by name. He was a king. And this man had many sons, one of whom was named Carannog, son of Ceredig, ab Cunedda, ab Edern, ab Patern Pes Rudauc, ab Tacit, ab Kein, ab Guorchein, ab Doli, ab Gurdoli, ab Domn, ab Guordomn, ab Amguoloid, ab Amguerit, ab Omnid, ab Dubunn, ab Britguein, ab Eugen, [ab] Aballach, ab Canalech [*for* Amalech], ab Beli and Anna his mother, who they say was cousin to the Virgin Mary.[5]

§ 2. Now Cunedda had sons, Tybion the first born, who died in the country of Manaw Gododdin, and came not hither [with *?*] his father Cunedda and his brothers, but Meirion his son divided the possessions of his father among his brothers; the second, Ysvael; the third, Rhuvon; the fourth, Dunod; the fifth, Ceredig; the sixth, Avlog; the seventh, Einion; the eighth, Dogvael; the ninth, Edern.

§ 3. This is their boundary from the river which is called Dyvrdwyv [i.e. the Dee] as far as another river which is called Gvoun [i.e. the Gwaun].[6] And they occupied several regions in western Brittannia.

§ 4. Ceredig occupied Ceredigion and from him it was named. And after that he had held it, the Irish came and fought with them and took all the regions. Ceredig was an old man, and the elders said to him "Thou art old, Sir, thou canst not fight. It behoves us to appoint one of thy sons to be king". "Which is the eldest?" They said "Carannog. It behoves him to be king". But Carannog preferred the heavenly king to an earthly realm, and the will of his Lord to human favour. And when he had heard, he took to flight lest they should discover him. He first bought a better staff together with a spade from a poor man. And he came to the place which is called Gweryd Carannog and there he sojourned for some time. And he wished to pray to God in that place. And when he was there and when he wished to labour, a dove came[7] [and]

[5] This is a version of the official pedigree of Cunedda Wledig as found in the *Genealogies* of *Harleian MS., 3859* (see *Y Cymmrodor*, ix, 170). See also the same document for the two following paragraphs (*ibid*, 182-3).

[6] That is, from Chester to Fishguard (in Welsh, Abergwaun). In the earlier version of this paragraph (*Harleian MS., 3859*) the boundary of the Cuneddaites is given as from the Dee to the Teivi, that is from Chester to Cardigan. The Cuneddaites, therefore, must have sometime acquired the land of Cemes which stretches from Cardigan to Fishguard, and it is remarkable that to this day Cemes goes ecclesiastically with Cardiganshire and not with Pembrokeshire.

[7] "The pretty story of the dove . . . seems to be still commemorated at Llangrannog in the name of Pigeonsford, called in Welsh *Rhyd Colomenog* (pronounced *Clymenog*), which is in the combe half-a-mile above the church" (Owen's *Pembrokeshire*, vol. ii, 473). Why may not *Gwerit*

took away daily all that he whittled from his staff. And he said 'Lord, whither does she take it?' And he resolved in his mind "I will go to see whither she takes this". And he arose to follow whither she went through wood, through forest. The dove came and descended on a spot where is a church to-day and left it there. And he saw and said "Here it behoves me to be because God has willed it". And he remained there some time where he rendered devout thanks to God.

*Carantauc* have been Llangrannog? But perhaps St. Crannog also possessed retreats in Western Dyved. There was a Capel Crannog in St. Dogmael's parish, and in the adjoining parish of Moylgrove there was half an acre called *Hanereg y Glomen* (the Dove's half-measure). There is also *Rhôs Crannog* in Llanrheithan parish, and the oldest form of the *sant*'s name (*Carantacus*) occurs on a stone discovered at Egremont (*Arch. Camb.*, V, vi, 306, 311; Owen's *Pembrokeshire*, vol. ii, 473-5).—E. P.

## *ADDENDA.*

In § 1 of the first *Vita*, *ex chere uicinis parentibus* may be for *ex ceretici-cinis parentibus*, from Ceredigion parents. And *sanitatem* may be for *ciuitatem*, *?* 'besides that each wanted to have a *civitas* or community of his own'.

Geraint, the father of Cadwy mentioned in §§ 4 and 5, is possibly commemorated at *Dunkery* near Porlock in Somerset; and Mr. Phillimore is inclined to identify Porlock with the *Llongborth* of the famous poem, one stanza of which reads as follows—

*En Llogporth y llas y Gereint*
*Guir deur o dir Diwneint,*
*A chin rillethid ve llatysseint.*

At Llongborth there fell of Geraint's
Brave men from the land of Devon,
And ere they were slain they slew.

That Cadwy ab Geraint flourished in the 5th century is obvious from the fact that he was a contemporary of St. Carannog who went to Ireland the same time as Bishop Patrick, A.D. 432, thirty years before St. David was born, A.D. 462. It is also proved from his association with Arthur, who fell at the Battle of Camlan in A.D. 492.

St. Carannog is commemorated at Llangrannog, Cardiganshire; Crantock in Pyder Hundred, Cornwall; the old church or chapel at Marsh Farm in Carhampton, Somerset; and Capel Crannog in St. Dogmael's, Pembrokeshire. In the latter county at Llanrheithan is a *Rhôs Crannog*. To these we must now add Charmouth in Dorset.

# GENERAL INDEX.

ANe, 31
AS, 28, 82
Aberaeron, xviii, xix, 27
Aberceri, Bryngwyn, 10
Abergorlech, 10
Abergwaun, 141
Abermarlais, Carm., 15
Aberteivi, 14
Abertrinant, 79
Aberystwyth, vii, viii, xvii, xviii, xix, 17, 18, 39, 56, 65, 67, 71, 96, 109
Adams, John, 30
Adkins, Thomas, 2
Adpar, 54
Aethelwulf, King, 139
Africa, West Coast of, 78
Aircol, 136
Aix, 16
"Allen Raine," 91
Alltyrodyn, 51
Altar Rails, three-sided, 73
Altars, discarded, 9, 39
Ambleston, Pem., xxi, 82
America, 95
Amherst, 3rd Earl of, 95
Amlwch, 4
Anglesey, xvi, 9, 34, 91, 130
*Anglo-Saxon Chronicle*, 139
Anhun = *Anton*-ius, 132
Anlach, 136
Anpacus, 136
Antoninus, coins of, 138
Anwyl, Sir Edward, 18
*Armorial Families*, 46, 50, 51, 80, 127
Armorials, xx, 42, 66, 69, 70, 95, 96
*Armory*, Burke's, 95
Arms, The Royal, 70
Arthur, King, 26, 138-40, 142
Artificers' Guild, The, 4
Atwood, Mrs., 28
Avlog, 141
Avons, Bris. and Wilts., 138

Ba, 68
B & Co. (pewter), xxi, 21, 26
B & P (pewter), xxi, 33, 72, 100
Bailey & Batkins, xxiii
"Balearbus" The Sublime and Potential, 94
Ball, William, 102
Baluster-stem fashion, xv
Bands, Parochial Church, 39
Bangor, the name, 5
Bangor Episcopal Chapel, xviii, 5
Bank, The Black Ox, 80
Baptism on Mother's Coffin, 6
Baptismal Shell, 57
Barkentin & Krall, 3
Barker, T. W., 67
Barlow, Bishop, 14
Barnard, Messrs., 68
Barnstaple, xiii
*Baronetage, Complete*, 30
Base Metal, Services of, xxii
Basons, earthenware and glass Font, 6, 39, 40, 98
Bassett, John, vii, x, 108, 115
Batcheler, J. (pewterer), xxi, 19, 98
Battersby-Harford, J. C., 31
Battersea Training College, 2
Beaker-Chalice, xix, 65
Beck, Bishop, 43, 45
*Belagerungs-Münzen, Feld., Noth., und*, 66

Bell, Strange use of, 88
Bellfounder, a Welsh, 80
Bells, Elizabethan, 62, 88
Bells, Medieval, 21, 47, 59, 60
Benedictine Monastery, 58
Bennetts, C. B. & J., 102
Berkshire, 15, 16
Bettws Bledrws, xiv, 44, 45, 46, 110
Bettws, Carm., 45, 110, 112
Bettws Disserth, xvi
Bettws Ivan, xii, xxi, 36, 71
Bettws Leuci, 11, 26
Bevan, Arch, W. L., 45
Beynon, Jenkin, 27
Bigney, Mount, 88
Birmingham, 77, 86, 88, 95
Bisley, Glos., 30
Blaen Porth Hoddnant, 11
Blaengader, 4
Blaenporth, xii, 45, 110, 111
Blaize Castle, Henbury, 31
Bleddva, Rads., 80
Bletherston, Pem., xii
Blethroid, 45, 110
Blome, Richard, 118
Blomfield, Sir Arthur, 37
Bond, Mr. Francis, 13, 39, 44, 71
*Bonedd y Saint*, 130, 132
Bonsall, Mr. Thomas, 6
Bonsall, Rev. Isaac, 6
Borth, 77
Boroughs of Cardiganshire, 17
Borrow, George, 23
Boughrood, Rads., 104
Bourton-on-the-Hill, 16
Bowdon, Cheshire, 50
Bowen, James, 99
Bowen, Misses, of Penlan, 104
Bowen, Rev. Thomas, 99
Boxes, portable, 10, 11, 46
Bradford, Earl of, 104
Brause-Mansfeld, A., 66
*Brecheniauc, De Situ*, 132
Brecon, Christ College, 44
Breconshire, xiii, xvi, xx, xxi, 19 33, 75, 80, 100, 101, 132
*Breconshire, Church Plate of*, 19, 30, 87, 101, 104
Bridell, Pem., xvi
Bridgeman, Sir Orlando, 104
Bridgeman, T. & J., 104
Bright, Allen (pewterer), xxi, 73
Brigstocke, Anne, 53
Brigstocke, Mr. & Mrs. W. O., 48
Briscus, 136
Bristol, xxi, 20, 21, 40, 59, 60, 82, 138
*Britannia*, Blome's, 118
Britannia Metal, 24, 25, 89
British Museum, 117, 131
Brittany, 43, 130, 137
Brompton, 30
Brongwyn, Bryngwyn, 58
Bronwydd, Llangynllo, 63
Broke, David, vii, 108
Brooke, George, 111
Brychan, Stock of, 131, 136
Bryngwyn, xx, xxi, 10, 11
Brynhyvryd M. C., 61
Buckinghamshire, 82
Builth Wells, Brecons., 104, 132
Bulloch Brothers & Co., 2
Bund, Mr. & Mrs. J. W. Willis, 46
Burgh, Rev. Henry, 23
Burial of Font, 9
Burial of Mural Monuments, 30
Burial of Plate, xv, 8, 9
Burial of Registers, 30
Burke's *Landed Gentry*, 40, 125
Burke's *Peerage*, 126
Burmah, 2
Burnham, 139
Buscot Park, Berks., 15, 16

CA, 69
CF, 32
CK, 51
CR GS, 50, 64, 99
CW, 23
Cadbury, 138
Cadleigh, 139
Cadwy ab Gereint, 138, 139, 142
Caeo, Carm., xxi, 21, 26, 131

Caermaria Monastery, 58
Cairnech = Carannog, 137
Callwen, Brecons., 19
Calvinistic Methodists, 7
*Cambro-British Saints*, Rees', 130
Campus Heli, 130
Camrose, Pem., xiii
Canada, 11
Candlesticks, brass and pewter, 53
Canterbury, 33
Cantrevs of Ceredigion, 75
*Cantuctune*, 139
Capel Crannog, 142
Capel Cynddylig, 71
Capel Cynon, xvii, 10, 129
Capel Iago, 24
Capel Tygwy, 48
Carannog, Life of St., 133-142
*Carantoci, Ducæ Uitæ Sancti*, 133-142
*Caraticiana* = Ceredigion, 128
Cardiff, 27
Cardigan, vii, ix, x, xii, xviii, xix, 70, 75, 113, 115, 141
Cardigan Church Tower, 40
Cardigan Corporation, 17
Cardigan, old name of, 91
Cardigan Priory, 14
Cardigan Town, lord of, ix, 113
*Cardiganshire and Its Antiquities*, 81
*Cardiganshire Freeholders*, 100, 119
*Cardiganshire, History of* (see Meyrick)
Cardiganshire, Primitive Saints of, 128
Cardiganshire saying, interesting, 53
Carhampton, Somerset, 139, 140, 142
Carlisle, 22, 66
*Carlisle Diocese, Church Plate of*, 82
Carmarthen, xii, 51, 77, 81, 89, 90, 97, 98, 100, 110, 112
*Carmarthen, Black Book of*, 132
Carmarthenshire, xiii, xv, xvi, xxi, 11, 15, 21, 26, 45, 82, 131
*Carmarthenshire, Church Plate of*, xvii
Carreg Samson, 130
Carrog, 40, 44, 110, 111
Carrou, the name, = Carhampton, 140
Carrum = Charmouth, 138, 139
*Cartularium Saxonicum*, Birch's, 139
Cass, Major C. H. D., 50
Cass, Rev. C. W., 50
Castle-Building, Norman, 128
Castle Bythe, Pem., xx
Cathedral Churches, 44
Catman or Cadvan, 130
Cave, St. Carannog's, 137
Caw of Twrcelyn, 130
Cellan, xii, xxi, 18
*Celtic Folklore*, 26
Celtomaniacs, 45
Cemes, the Deanery of, 141
Cenarth, Carm., 11, 13, 90, 91
Ceredig, 68, 128, 130, 141
*Ceredig, The Progeny of*, 132, 141
Ceredigion, 128, 130, 131, 132, 137, 141
Ceremonial, alleged 'Celtic' love of, 45
Ceri, the Stream, 91
Cernac = Carannog, 137
Cernath = Carannog, 137
Chalice, cost inscribed on, 20
Chalice, cost of re-casting, 40
Chalice, lost, 89, 96
Chalices, two-handled, 26
"Chalk, glorified," 69
Chancel-cleaner's Salary, 75
Chancel Screens, 37
Chanter, Rev. J. F., 103
Chantrey, Sir Francis, 23
Chantry Reports, 44, 108
Charity, Warneford, 16
Charles I, King, 17
Charles XII of Sweden, 66
Charmouth, Dorset, 138, 139
Cheriton, Pem., 21, 59
Chertsey, Surrey, 14
Chester, 24, 141
Chronological List, 105
*Church Architecture, Intro. to English*, 44

*Church Bells of Devon*, 59
*Church Bells of England*, 60
*Church Bells of Gloucestershire*, 21
Church Goods, Inventories of, x, 115
*Church Plate of Bangor*, 34
*Church Plate of Breconshire*, 19, 30, 87, 101, 104
*Church Plate of Pembrokeshire*, 17
*Church Plate of Radnorshire*, 50, 73
Cilbronnau, 57
Cilcennin, xv
Cilgwyn, 53
Ciliau Aeron, xvi, xxi, 88, 131
Cilpyll, 90
Cilycwm, Carm., xii
Cirencester, 16
*Cirguen, Cyrwen*, i.e. Padarn's staff, 58
Clos Glas, 90
Clydai, Pem., 132
Cocoa-Nut Cups, xiv, xvi, 71
Coins or Tokens, 65, 66
College of Llanddewi Vrevi, 43, 44
Collegiate Churches, 44, 109
*Combroges* = Cymry or Welsh, 128
Comminscoch, xxi, 40
Commissioners, Edw. VI's, 108
*Communion Plate City of London*, 34
Communion Plate, stolen, 84
Constantinople, 23
Corfu, 48
Cornish Group of Saints, 131
Cornwall, xiii, 104
Cornwallis, T. and L., 15
Corporation of Lampeter, 29
*Corporation Plate*, 18, 29
*County Families*, Nicholas's, 122
*County Families*, Walford's, 122, 124
Cox, Stephen (pewterer), xxi
Crantock, Cornwall, 139
Cray, Brecons., xx
Crediton, 138
Cribin M. C., 104
Crickadarn, Brecons., 80
Crickhowel, Brecons., 75
Cripps, Wilfred J., xvii
Cromwell, O., 37
Cromwell, T., 14
Cromwellian Plate, xvi, 64, 86
Cross, Holy, 86, 87
Cross Inn M. C., xx, 71
Croydon, 140
*Culhwch and Olwen*, 26
Cunedda Wledig, 68, 128, 130, 132, 141
Cunningham, Rev. J. W., 3
Cup or Mug, one handled, 52, 88, 99
Cups, two-handled, xxiii, 67, 71, 83
Customs, remarkable, 6, 21, 26, 46, 49, 53, 71, 88, 89, 101
*Cymmrodor, Y*, 43, 138, 141
Cynog ab Brychan, 131
Cyrwen, Llan of, = Llangorwen, 58
Cwm Tydi, 136
Cwmcynvelin, 58, 59

DM (pewter), xxi, 75
David, Thomas, Penbryn, 92
Davies, Abraham, 56
Davies, D., of Penrhiwllan, 74
Davies, Griffith, 80
Davies, James and Eliz., 84
Davies, Jane Elizabeth, 77
Davies, Miss M., 84
Davies, Mr. J. Ceredig, xxiv
Davies, Mr. J. H., Cwrtmawr, 89, 100, 119
Davies, Mrs. R. M., 50
Davies, Rev. Daniel H., 6, 10, 17, 22, 53, 88
Davies, Rev. D. H., Cenarth, 91
Davies, Rev. D. M., 89, 97
Davies, Rev. D. G., 11
Davies, Rev. E. A., 14
Davies, Rev. Octavius, 97
Davies, Rev. T., 100
Davies, Rev. Timothy, 11
Davies, Rev. W. R. C., 27
Davies, Rev. W. C., 17
Davies, Rev. Z. M., 11
Davies, Thomas, 27
Davies, William and Eleanor, 46
Davies-Evans, Col. H., 13, 80

Davies-Evans, Miss Viola, 80
de Clares, the, 14
Dee, the River, 128, 141
Demetæ, the, 128
Denbighshire, 12, 13
Dennistoun, C., 64
de Palatino, Count D., 48
Derbyshire, xvi
Derry Ormond, 7, 8, 46, 95
Deveres, Richard, 110
Devonshire, xiii, 103, 138
*Devonshire, View of*, Westcote's, 139
Dihewyd, xv, xxi, 44, 73, 110, 112
Dimet, Dyved, 58
Dinas, Pem., 77
Dinas Mowddwy, 13
*Dindraithou*, 138
Diocesan Registry Office, 81, 90, 97, 100
Dixon & Sons, 12, 24, 25, 52
Dolaucothy, 23
Dolbury Camp, 139
Domestic Vessels, xvi, xviii, xxiii, 5, 6, 28, 34, 36, 42, 54, 58, 67, 69, 87, 90, 96
Donnelly, Sarah, 77
Dove, St. Carannog's, 137, 141
Druids, 137
Dublin, xix, 49, 86
Duckworth, A. C., 80
Dudley, Arthur or John, ix, 112
Dulas, the Stream, 91
Duleen, Dulane, Tuilen, co. Meath, 140
Dundry, 138
Dunod, 141
Durham, Thomas, viii, 110
Dwnn, Lewys, 117
Dyved, Dimet, 58
Dyved, 'Bishop-houses' of, 132

EB JB, 41
ECB, 62
EPBM, 12
Earthenware Almsplate, 13
Earthenware Chalices, xxii, 11
Earthenware Font Basons, xxii, 39, 41, 42, 86
Earl, Mr. S. G., 92
East Williamston, Pem., 85, 98
Ecclesiastical Commissioners, 37
Ecgbryht, King, 139
Edern, 141
*Edilv*, the cave of, 136
Edward I, King, 44
Edward VI's Injunctions, vii, x
Edwardes, Arms of, 70
*Edwardian Inventories*, 82
Edwards, Edward, 139
Edwards, Rev. John, xviii
Edwards, Rev. W. O., 28
Eeles, F. C., 82
*Egerton MS. 2585*, 117
Egg-shaped Bowls, xviii
Eglwys Gymin, Carm., xxi, 98
Eglwys Mynydd Bach, 71
Eglwysnewydd, xvii, xviii, xix
Eglwys Vach, Capel Cynon, 12
Eglwysvach or Llanvihangel Capel Edwin, 24
Egremont, 142
Eighteenth Century Vessels, xvii
Einion, 141
Elizabeth's Excommunication, xi
Elizabethan Bells, 62, 88
Elizabethan Chalices, smallest, xii
Elizabethan Paten Covers, xii
Elizabethan Silver, weight and approx. value, xiv
Elizabethan Vessels, latest, xiv
Elkington & Co., 60
Ellacombe, Rev. H. T., 21, 59
*Elucidarium, The*, 44
Elved, Carm., 131
*Endowments, Particulars as to*, 67
English Churches in Cardiganshire, 5
Escutcheons, 37, 70
Essex, 51
Evan, Mr. John ap, ix, 113
Evangelistic Symbols, the, 31, 75, 97
Evans, David, Mount, 88
Evans, David and Elizabeth, 69

Evans, Elizabeth, Brynhir, 41
Evans family, of Peterwell, 30
Evans, John Nathaniel, 28
Evans, Lewis, 17
Evans, Mr. Benjamin, 56
Evans of Chepstow (Bell-founders), 30, 85, 87, 104
Evans, R. M., 78
Evans, Rev. Evan, patriot and exile, 87
Evans, Rev. G. Eyre, 81
Evans, Rev. Griffith, 1
Evans, Rev. Jenkyn, 30
Evans, Rev. Lewis, 76, 78, 102
Evans, Rev. Preb. D. Pugh, 77
Evans, Rev. W. J., 74
Evenechtyd, 13
Every, Henry, 104
Exeter "Town mark", xiii, 103

FDW, 33, 58
FG, 64
FS, 79
$\overset{F}{WA}$ (pewter), xxi, 72
Fairford, Glos., xiv, 73
Falcondale, Lampeter, 31
Families, Leading Cardiganshire, 116-127
Faustina, Coins of, 138
Fenstanton, Huntingdonshire, 56
Ferguson, Rev. R. S., 82
Ffair Wennog, 79
Ffynnon Ddeiniol, 90
Fishguard, 7, 77, 89, 95, 141
Fitz-Richard, Gilbert, 75
Fitzwilliams, C. & M., 53
Fitzwilliams, C. H. L., 53
Fitzwilliams, Mr. & Mrs. E. C. L., 53,
Flagon, earliest, xix
Flintshire, 31
*Folklore*, xxiv
*Fonts and Font Covers*, 13
Fonts, discarded, 9, 20, 21, 41, 42, 46, 56, 64, 70, 79, 87, 90, 99
Fonts, removal of, 13
Fonts, wooden, 13
Foreign Plate, 65
Fox-Davies, A. C., 46, 50, 51, 80, 127
France Lynch, Glos., 92
Frederick, Sir John, 40
*Freeholders, Cardiganshire*, 100, 119
Freeman, Capt. G. F., 28
Freshfield, Mr. Edwin, 34
Freystrop, Pem., 14
Froude, R. H., 58
Fugglestone, xiv
Fulham, 16
Funeral Customs, 53, 88

GJ DF, 87
"GH" (pewter), xxi, 10
GM (pewter), 91
GN RH, 24
$\overset{G}{WM}$ (inscription), 86
Gabler, C., 58
Gardner, A., 70
Garth Grugyn, 26
Gartheli, xxi, 11, 26
Gefferies, T., Bristol Bell-founder, 21
Gelli, Talsarn, 11
*Gentry, History of Landed*, 40
Geraint, father of Cadwy, 142
Gereint, Bedd *and* Din, 91
Gilbertson, Anne and Mary, 25
Gilbertson, Elizabeth, 64
Gilbertson, Rev. Lewis, 25, 58, 59
Glamorganshire, xiii, 47, 48
Glan Dyfi 'Castle,' 24
Glan Rheidol, 6
Glanhelig, Llangoedmor, 58
Glanusk, Dowager Lady, 5
Glasbury, Brecons., xxi, 33, 100
Glasbury, Rads., 132
Gloucester, xiii, xiv, 14, 16, 17, 22, 31, 39, 40, 50, 57, 60, 73, 80, 92, 95
*Gloucestershire, Church Plate of*, 9
Goats, value of, viii, 109
God, the Church of, 14
Goddard, Miss Ethel, 6
Gogerddan, 15, 16, 39, 64
Goginan M. C., 6
Goodwick, xxiii, 94

Gosselin, J. (Bell-founder), 59
Gowerland, xiii, 47, 48
Grandston, Pem., xx
Granite, use of, 69
Greene, John (Bellfounder), 62
Griffith, C. M., 47
Griffith, Rev. and Mrs. D., 70
Griffiths, Mrs. D., 61
Griffiths, Mrs. Margaret, 11
Griffiths, Rev. Edward, 78
Griffiths, Rev. James, 61
Grimley, Worcs., 62
Grist-Mill, viii, 109
Guinnius, 130
Guipper, 130
Gumfreston, Pem., 21
Gwaun, the river, 128, 141
Gwerit Carantauc, 141
Gwynns of Mynachdy, 117

*HB*, 2, 42
HC, 67
HEW, 5, 18, 41, 52, 57, 67
HW, 83
HW (Bellfounder), 80
Hale & Sons (pewterers), xxi, 74
Hall, Mr. and Mrs. W. Hope, 53
Hancock, John, xxii
*Hanereg y Glomen*, 142
Harford, Blanche Amabel, 31
*Harleian MS. 3859*, 141
Harries, Miss Dinah, 95
Harries, William, 94
Harrow-on-the-Hill, 3
Hartland, 139
Hat-Pegs, 96
Haverfordwest, xxi, 21, 60, 89
Havod, 23, 24, 84, 96, 102
Hay, Brecons., xiii
Hayscastle, Pem., xii
Heaven, Mrs., 10
Hellsten, Miss E. V., xix
Henry VIII, King, 6, 110
Henllan, 27
Henvynyw, 9
Herbert, David, 33
Herbert, Henry, 78
Herbert, Rev. D. W., 12
Herefordshire, 62, 80
Hertford, 38
Highmead, 80
Hill, Glos., xiv, 73
Hill, Rowland, 89
Hoddni, Howni, 1, 11
Hodgeston, Pem., 21
Hoel, John ap, x, 115
Hoell, Sir Phillipe ap, ix, 114
Hoop, Sir Isaac Le, 29
Horace, quotation from, 42
Howey, Rads., xxi, 33, 100
Howseling people, vii, 109, 110
Hughes, Alice, 83
Hughes, John, 72
Hughes, Rev. Herbert, 82
Hughes, T. H. Rice, 81
Hunter, Rev. John, 2
Huntingdon, Countess of, 89
Huntley, Glos., 95
Hyssington, Mont., 62

I.B, 59
IB (churchwarden), 56
IET, 2
IH, 57
I.H, (Dublin), 86
IJK, 84
IK 1, 7, 12, 25, 26
IM & ISH, 38
IONS, I (Exeter), xiii, 103
I.P E.W, 6
ISH, 92
I.T, 59, 76, 78
IY, 14
Ieuan Brydydd Hir, 87
Ilchester, 138
Inglis-Jones, H. and W., 7
Inglis-Jones, John, 7, 8, 46, 95
Inscriptions, Latin, xii, xx
Inscriptions, Welsh, xx
Ireland, 136, 137, 140, 142
Italian Candelabrum, 84

JA, 27
JE, 5, 28
*JH*, 20
*JP*, 78, 102
JS AS, 71, 84
$\frac{JJ}{MB}$ (inscription), 52
James, David (Llangoedmor), 56
James, David (Verwick), 101
Jefferies, W. (Bellfounder), 82
Jeffreys, Miss, 24
Jenkin, Alban, 57
Jenkin, David ap, x, 115
Jenkins, Catherine, 91
Jenkins, General, 57
Jenkins, Henry Joseph, 39
Jenkins, Herbert and Jenkin, 78
Jenkins, Llewelyn, 27
Jenkins, Mary Ross, 39
Jenkins, Mrs. William, 95
Jenkins, Rev. Richard, 8, 9
Jenkins, Rev. W. G., 49
Jenkyn, Morgan, ix, 110
Jesus College, Oxford, xx, 49, 57, 58
Jewitt, Ll., 18, 29
John, Davyd, 100
John, James, 51
Johnes, Maria, Jane and Mariamne, 23
Johnes, Thos., of Havod, 23
Johns, Sir Thomas, vii, 108
Johnston, Pem., 11, 85, 98
Jones, Agnes and Alice, 104
Jones, Bishop Basil, 37, 45, 67
Jones, David, Banker, 80
Jones, D. D., 82
Jones, D. Morgan, 17
Jones, E. A., 34
Jones, Edw. J. and Mary, 5
Jones, Henry, Ty Glyn, 42
Jones, J. T., 82
Jones, John (goldsmith), 103
Jones, Mary, 78
Jones, Mary Eugenia, 5
Jones, Morgan, Penylan, 47
Jones, Morgan, Nant-y-cay, 78
Jones, Morris, 44
Jones, Mr. W., Glandenys, 29
Jones, Mr. & Mrs. W. H., 96
Jones, Mrs., Castle Green, 21, 49
Jones, Mrs. D., Penyrallt, 49
Jones, Mrs. Sinnett, 41
Jones, Rev. D. Andrew, 53
Jones, Rev. E. O., 64
Jones, Rev. R. L., 8, 71
Jones, Rev. T. E., 10
Jones, Rev. T., Madoc, 96
Jones, Rev. William, 88
Jones, Richard, 67
Jones, Stephen, a balladist, 19
Jones, Thomas, 87
Jones, Zachary, 104
Jones-Parry, Capt. T. P., 12
Jones-Parry, S. H., 12
Jordan, G. B. J., 61

Karlskrona, xix
Karn-y-Bettws Geraint, 90
Keble, Rev. John, 30, 58, 59
Keble, Rev. Thomas, 30
Kellerton Park, 139
Kells, co. Meath, 140
Ketinlau = ? Cynllo, 130
Kiern, 140
King, His Majesty the, xvii
Kingswood, Glos., xiv, 73
Kippington, Sevenoaks, 87
Kirshaw, M. E. & Emily, 65
Kitchin, T., 96

Lady Service, Our, 113
Lambert, Coventry Street, 45
Lambeth, xvi
Lampeter, xvii, xviii, xix, 17, 19, 44, 81, 130, 132
Lampeter Velfrey, Pem., 77
Landov *or* Lando, 14
Landsmen's Benefit Club, 3
Lascelles, R., 86
Laud, Archbishop, xv, xvi, 33, 34
Laudian Chalices, xv, xvi, 34
*Law, Welsh Medieval*, 89
Leinster, 137
Leir, Mr. Methuen, 84

Leland, 138
Lester, T. (Bellfounder), 16, 17
Lewin, Rev. Samuel, 32
Lewis, A. M. & S. E., 72
Lewis, Morgan, 112
Lewis, Mrs. E. Lincoln, xxiii
Lewis, Mrs. M. A., 54
Lewis, Samuel, 1, 17, 19, 120, 140
Lewis, Stephen, gent, 57
Lewis, William, 54
Lhwyd, Edward, 18
*Liber Regis*, Bacon's, 97
Light before High Altar, 113
Lincolnshire, 32
Lisburne, Alice, Countess of, 95
Lisburne, Earls of, xvii, 34, 35, 84, 95, 96, 117
Lisburne, Eliz. Aug. H., Countess of, 84
Lisburne, Evelyn Countess of, 35
Littlemore Chapel, Oxford, 60
Llan Non M. R., 73
Llaethliw, 27
Llanarth, xii, xxi, 89, 130
Llanavan-y-Trawscoed, xv, xvii, 26, 33
Llanbadarn Cilcennin, 19, 45, 110, 112
Llanbadarn Odyn, 45, 110, 111
Llanbadarn Treveglwys, xii, 19
Llanbadarn Vawr, vii, viii, xviii, 2, 5, 9, 25, 58, 59, 92, 101, 108, 130
Llanbadarn Vynydd, Rads., xx
Llanddeiniol, xvii, xxi, 44, 110, 111
Llanddeusant, Carm., xvi
Llanddew, Brecons., xiii
Llanddewi Aberarth, xii, xix, 33, 131
Llanddewi'r Cwm, Brecons., xvi, 80
Llanddewi Vrevi, vii, viii, xii, 10, 11, 26, 43, 109
*Llandewivrevi, Llyvyr Agkyr*, 44
Llanddwyv *or* Llanddwy, 14
Llandinam, Mont., 9
Llandygwy, vii, ix, xi, 21, 113
Llandysilio Gogo, 10, 12, 13, 60, 61, 136
Llandysul, xix, xx
Llandyvaelog-Vach, Brecons., 80
Llandyvriog, xi, xii, 10, 74
Llanelyw, Brecons., xx
Llanerchaeron, xviii, 22, 44, 110, 112
Llangadog Crug Howel, 101
Llangadog Vawr, Carm., 15, 45
Llangan, Carm., 89
Llanganten, Brecons., xxiii
Llangasty Talyllyn, Brecons., xvi
Llangeitho, xii, 89, 90, 96
Llangendeirne, Carm., xvi
Llangoedmor, vii, ix, xii, 86, 112
Llangorwen, origin of name, 58
Llangrannog, xi, 136, 141, 142
Llangybi, 45, 110, 111
Llangynllo, xix
Llangynllo, Rads., xxiii
Llangynvelin, xvi
Llanhamlach, Brecons., xvi
Llanidan, Anglesey, 9
Llanilar, xv, xviii, xix, xxiii, 26, 41, 93
Llanina, xviii, 14
Llanllwchaearn, xviii, xix
Llanrheithan, Pem., xvi, 131, 142
Llanrhystud, xvi, xxi, 33
Llansanffraid, xxi, 9
Llansadwrn, 15
Llansilian, 82
Llanstephan, Carm., xvii
Llanstinan, Pem., xv, 17
Llantood, Pem., 88
Llantrisant, 79
Llanvaeryw, 19
Llanvair Bettws Geraint, 91
Llanvair in Llandingat, Carm., xv, 100
Llanvair Orllwyn, xi, xiv, xxi
Llanvair Trev Helygen, 54
Llanvair y Clydogau, xxi, 31, 44, 109
Llanvechan, 80
Llanveilo, Brecons., 80
Llanveilog, now a farm, 89, 130
Llanvihangel Capel Edwin, 24
Llanvihangel Castell Gwallter, 75
Llanvihangel Gelyndrod, 78, 109
Llanvihangel Genau'r Glyn, xi, 9, 24, 25, 79

Llanvihangel Helygen, Rads., 38
Llanvihangel Lledrod, 86
Llanvihangel Penbryn, 90
Llanvihangel y Creuddyn, vii, viii, xvii, 23, 76, 109
Llanvihangel Ystrad, xi, xiii, 26, 45, 89, 110, 111, 130
Llanvyllin, Mont., xix
Llanvynydd, Carm., xvi
Llanwennog, xvii, xviii, 45, 53, 110, 111
Llanwnen, xxi
Llanwnnws, xx, xxi
Llanwrda, 15
Llanwrin, Mont., 6
Llanwyddalus, 22
Llanybyddair, Carm., xvi
Llanygwryddon, xii, xxi, 98, 131
Llan y Beudy, Carm., 45, 112
Llechryd, vii, ix, xix, 112
Llechylched, Anglesey, 9
Llechcynvarwy, Anglesey, xvi, 34
Lledrod, xvi
Llewellins & James (Bellfounders), 97
Llongborth = ? Porlock, 142
Llowes, Rads., 130
Lloyd, David, 104
Lloyd, David, Allt yr Odin, 13
Lloyd, Henrietta M., 63
Lloyd, Jenkin, 80
Lloyd, John, of Peterwell, 16
Lloyd, Mr. and Mrs. Edmund, 28
Lloyd, Mr. and Mrs. John, 29
Lloyd, Mrs. M. A., 50
Lloyd, M. O. M., 63
Lloyd, Morgan, 79
Lloyd, Rees, xiv, 73
Lloyd, Rev. John, 41
Lloyd, Sir Herbert, 30
Lloyd, Sir T. Davies, 63
Lloyd, Thomas, 57
Lloyd-Verney, H., 23
Llwynduris, 47
Llwynegryn, Flints, 31
Llwyngwair, Pem., 99
Llwyn Onn, Denbighshire, 12
Llysyvran, Pem., xix
Llythyr Taith *or* Neithior, xxiii
*Llyvyr Agkyr, Llandewivrevi*, 44
Longcroft, C. R. and E. F., 68
Longcroft, Mrs. 14
Longhope, Glos., 95
Lord, Edith A., 2
Loughborough, Leics., 28, 48
Loveden, E. L. and Margaret, 15, 16
Loveden, Pryse, 16
Lustre, vessels of, xxii, 93

M, xiii, 103
MB (pewter), xxi, 101
MB AT, 3
MF, 40
MM (pewter), xxi, 93
Maces, Corporation, 17, 18
Machleius, 136
Maen Prenvol, Gwalltgwyn, 19
Maenclochog, Pem., xx
Maeryw *or* Baeryw, 19
Maesdir, 31
Maes Glas, 90
Maes Heli, 130
Magi, Visit of the, 97
Magistrates, modern, 119
Magnus, Mr., 111
Maker's Mark, illegible, 7
Manaw Gododdin, 128, 141
Manchester, 3, 56
Mansel Gamage, 80
Marble, use of, 69
Mark , the four-oval, xi
Marsden, Mr. and Mrs., J. G., 82
Marsden, Rev. D. O., 82
Marsh Farm, Carhampton, 142
Marten, W., xiii
Martin, G., xiii
Mass, our Lady, ix, 113
Massacre of St. Bartholomew, xi
Masses for the Dead, ix, 113
Mathew, J., xiii
Mathew, T., xiii
Mathry, Pem., xvi
Mazer Bowl, 94

Mears and Stainbank, Bellfounders, 41, 53, 57, 59
Medley, Rev. J. B., 63
Meirion, 141
Meirion ab Tybiawn, 130
Meredythe, W. M. Morgan ap, x, 115
Mericke, Roland, viii, 109, 110
Merionethshire, 13, 130
Merthyr Cynog, Brecons., xx
Methodists, 10, 55, 89
Meyrick, Sir S. R., 2, 8, 9, 13, 19, 34, 35, 37, 48, 53, 66, 67, 68, 80, 94, 101
Miles, Col. C. N., 75
Miles, Rev. R. W., 101
Moffat, H. C., xxiii
Molde, Thomas, 112
Monington, Pem., 88
Monmouth, 23, 60
Montgomeryshire, xix, 6, 9, 47, 62, 130
Morgan, John Phillip, vii, 108
Morgan, John Purton, 4
Morgan, Rev. J. M., 7
Morgans, John, M. Eleonora, and Esther, 90
Morland, Major C. B., 20
Morris, Mary, 41
Morris, Rev. John, 80
Morris, William, x, 114
Mortlake, 6
Morvil, Pem., 30
Mount, vii, ix, xx, xxi, 6, 10, 98, 112
Mount Gernos, Llangynllo, 63
Mowe, G. (pewterer), xxi, 91
Moylgrove, Pem., 47, 142
Muriel, Rev. W. C., 16
Mugs, pewter, xx
Myddvai, Carm., 82
Mydroilyn M. C., 33
Mynachlogvawr, 93

N, 93
Nanteos, 40, 94, 95
"Nanteos Healing Cup," 94
Nantgwnlle, xviii, 98, 130
Nantmel, Rads., 75
Nemours, 16
Neuaddvawr, Lampeter, 81
Nevern, Pem., 57, 69
Newark, 66
Newman, John Henry, 58, 60
Newport, Pem., 99
Newquay, 38, 70
Nimannauc, 130
Nineteenth Century Vessels, xx
Nolton, Pem., xvi
North, Venerable W., 56
Norton Fitzwarren, 139

*ogov Grannog*, 136
*Old English Plate*, xvii
Ordovices, the, 128
Orinda, the Matchless, 18
Orr & Sons, Madras, 102
Owen, Dr. Henry, 116, 140, 141, 142
Owen, George, lord of Kemes, 116, 140, 141, 142
Owen, Mrs. Morgan, 89
Owen, Rev. James, 86
Owen, Rev. W., 21
Oxen, value of, vii, 108, 109
Oxford, xx, 44, 49, 57, 58, 60, 77, 102
Oxford Movement, The, 10, 58, 92
Oxwich, Glam., 47

PB AB WB, 54
Paddock, G., 25
*Papers for Thinking Welshmen*, 55
*Parochialia*, Lhwyd's, 74
Parry, Henry, 79
Parry, John, 66, 67
Parry of Llidiade, 67
Parry, Thomas, 67
*Pasc Bach, Y*, 89
*Paterni, Uita s.*, 58, 130
Pedigree-makers, 18th cent., 117
Pelagian Heresy, the, 43
Pelican in her piety, 67
Pembrokeshire, xiii, xv, xvi, xx, xxi, 14, 17, 21, 30, 47, 60, 77, 82, 85, 88, 98, 99, 131, 132, 141, 142
*Pembrokeshire, Church Plate of*, 17
*Pembrokeshire*, Owen's, 116, 140, 141, 142
Penaly, Pem., 21

Penboyr, Carm., 11
Penbryn, xi, xxi, 9, 10, 47
*Peniarth MS., 156*, 94
*Peniarth MSS., 13 & 45*, 132
Penpompren, 77
Penreith, Pem., xxi, 82
Pentraeth, Anglesey, 91
Pentrebach, 31
Penuwch Council School, 56
Penygarreg, Aberaeron, 28
Perth Geraint, 91
Peter the Great, 66
Peterwell, 16, 29, 30
Pewter two handled Chalice, 13
Pewter Vessels, xx-xxii
Philips, Colonel, 8
Phillimore, Mr. Egerton, 131, 136, 138, 139, 140, 142
Phillipps, Colonel James, 17
Phillips, Dean Evan Owen & Mrs., 5
Phillips, Rev. Dr. James, 57
Phillips, Thos., 8
'Pieces of necessity,' 65, 66
Pigeonsford, 61, 141
Pitch-Pipe, 39
Place-names, 129
Plate, Burial of, 9
Plate, lost, xiv
Pocket Communion Service, 53
Pontefract, 66
Ponterwyd, 102
Pontllanio M. R., 85
Pontvaen, Pem., 30
Porlock, Somerset, 142
Porth Hoddni, 1
Portland, 139
Powell, Col. W. E., 94
Powell, Col. W. T. R., 93, 94
Powell, G. E. J., 94
Powell, Sir Thomas, 95
Powell, Thomas, 39, 40, 94
Powysian Saints, 130
Price, Rowland, 111
Price, Sir Thomas, xvi, 64
Prichard, C. A. and M. A., 12
Probyn, Edmund & Alice Dalton, 95
*Progenies Keredic*, 130, 131
Pryce, Rev. L. H. O., xviii
Pryse, Lewis, 16
Pryse, Margaret, 16
Pryse, Mrs., Bwlchbychan, 14
Pryse, Pryse, 16, 39
Pryse, Sir Pryse, 16
Pryse, Sir Thomas, 64
Pryse, Thomas, 15
Pryses of Gogerddan, 117
Puddicombe, A. A. and B., 92
'Pudding-Basons,' xxii
Pugh, Rev. John, 37, 39, 40
Puncheston, Pem., 17
Purification, Feast of, 110
Pusey, Dr. E. B., 58, 59
'Pusey Ducks,' 59
Pwll Glas, 90
Pynder, William, 111

Quantocks, the, 139

RB, 62, 67
"R.E 1661," 104
RE EB, 32
"RFD," xxi, 10
*RG*, 54
RH, 26, 30, 92
"RM," 100
RM EH, 68
RN, 86
RP GB, 79
RS, 34
Radnorshire, xvi, xx, xxi, 33, 38, 75, 80, 100, 104, 130, 132
*Radnorshire, Church Plate of*, vii, 50, 73
Raikes, Right Hon. H. C., 31
Ramsden & Carr, Messrs., 47
Rangoon, 2
Rastall, John, viii, 108
Raven, Dr. J. J., 19
Rawlyns, Richard, 111
Reddie, Mrs. Agnes, 57
Reddie, W. G., 2
Rees, Felix, 79
Rees, Gwilym, 62
Rees, Mrs. John, 6

Rees, Rev. Thomas, 87
Rees, Rev. T. A. W., 50
Registers, earliest parochial, 100
Registers, removal of, 82
Religious centres, 129
Restoration, an inglorious, 37
Restoration Period, The, xvi
Restorers, 19th century, 37
Rhôs Crannog, 142
Rhosdie, xxii, xxiii
Rhossili, 48
Rhuvon, 141
Rhygyvarch's *Vita s. David*, 43, 136
Rhys ab Gruffydd, 14
Rhys, Sir John, 26, 44, 138
Richardes, Mrs., Bryneithyn, 85
Richardson, Rev. Thomas, 38
Rivington, C. R., 53
Roberts, Dr. Edward, 56
Roberts, Elizabeth, 4
Roberts, Jeanetta, 4
Roberts, Mrs. Fawcett, 56
Roberts, R., 38
Roberts, Rev. E. K., 38
Roberts, Rev. R., 4
Rogers, Mr., xviii
Rogers, Mrs., Abermeurig, 90
Roman Coins, 138, 139
Rome, 137
Rose, surmounted by crown, 18
Rose-Water Salver, xiv, xvii, 34
Rowland, Daniel, xviii, 55, 89, 90
Rowland, John, xviii, 89, 90
Rowland, Nathaniel, 89
Rowland of Llangeitho, 89, 96
Rowland, Rev. L. T., 46
Rowlands, David, 69, 70
Rowlstone, Herefordshire, 62
Rudhalls of Gloucester (Bellfounders), 17, 22, 33, 39, 50, 57, 68, 73
Rudman, Mrs. S. M., 20
Ruthin, N. Wales, xviii

SB FW, 24
SC (pewter), 41
SR, 20
SS, 4
St. Alban, 42
St. Augustine's, City of London, 34
St. Avan, 33, 129, 130, 132
St. Bledrws, 7, 129, 131
St. Bridget, 72
St. Briog, 52, 129, 130
St. Callwen, 18
St. Cannen, 19
St. Caradoc, 139
St. Carannog, 60, 129, 130, 133-142
St. Caron, 96, 129, 131
St. Cawrdav, 129, 130
St. Ceitho, 55, 129, 131
St. Ceneu, 132
St. Cenwyn, 19
St. Clears, Carm., xxi, 98
St. Cybi, 61, 129, 131
St. Cynddylig, 129, 131
St. Cyngar, 98, 129, 130
St. Cynidr, 132
St. Cynllo, 56, 62, 129, 130
St. Cynon, 12, 129, 130
St. Cynvelin, 64, 129, 130
St. Cynwyl, 1, 129, 131
St. Daniel's Well, 90
St. David, 5, 7, 11, 26, 27, 31, 32, 41, 43, 51, 61, 77, 96, 129, 130, 136, 137
St. David's, xii, 5, 14, 33, 34, 37, 111
*St. David's*, Bevan's, 45
St. David's Cathedral, 9, 21
St. David's College, Lampeter, 29, 31, 44
*St. David's, Hist. and Antiquities of*, 45
St. Deiniol, 40, 43, 129, 130
St. Dogmael's, Pem., xx, 7, 88, 142
St. Dubricius, 43
St. Edren's, Pem., 85, 98
St. Ffraid, 52, 72
St. Gabriel, 60
St. Gildas, 130, 136
St. Gwennog, 79, 129, 131
St. Gwenvyl, 129, 130
St. Gwyddalus, 22
St. Gwyndav, 129, 130
St. Gwynen, 81, 129, 131

St. Gwynlleu, 89, 98, 129, 130
St. Gwynws *or* Gwnnws, 83, 129, 130
St. Hilary, 65
St. Ilar, 65, 129, 131
St. Ina, 68, 129, 130
St. Issel, 21
St. James, 24
St. John, 9, 31, 52, 59, 60, 92, 101, 102
St. Lleuci, 10, 129, 131
St. Llwchaearn, 68, 84, 129, 130
St. Llyr, 129, 131
St. Maelog, 129, 130
St. Mark, 49
St. Mary, xvi, 4, 10, 14, 31, 60, 73, 74, 93
St. Matthew, 77
St. Meilig, 32, 89, 129, 130
St. Michael, 2, 20, 21, 22, 24, 75, 78, 86, 90, 93, 97, 99, 103, 110
St. Nonn, 54, 73, 129, 130
St. Padarn, 19, 35, 36, 37, 58, 129, 130
St. Padarn's Staff, i.e., Cyrwen, 129
St. Patrick, 136, 142
St. Paulinus, 43
St. Pedr, 129, 130, 132
St. Pedrog, 100, 129, 131
St. Peter, 14, 25, 29, 47, 129, 137
St. Rhystud, 71, 129, 131
St. Samson, 43, 129, 130
St. Silian, 82, 129, 130
St. Tydvil, 86
St. Tygwy, 46, 48, 129, 130
St. Tysilio, 48, 129, 130
St. Tysul, 49, 129, 130
St. Tysulved, 129, 130
St. Tyvriog, 130
St. Ursula, 131
St. Vitalis, 22
St. Winwaloe, 138
Saints, All, 18, 19
Saints classified, 130
Saints of Cardiganshire, Primitive, 128
Sant, 137
Santander, 28
Saskatchewan, 11
Saunders, W. F. D., 20
Saundersfoot, Pem., 21
Scarborough, 66
Scotland, southern, 128
Scotti, the, 136
*Screens and Galleries*, 39, 71
Seals, Corporation, 17, 18, 29
Serpent story, the, 139
Seventeenth Century Vessels, xiv
Severn, the river, 137
Sexes, separation of, 10, 13, 49, 54, 75, 92
Sheep, value of, 108, 109
Sheffield, 12, 14, 25, 52, 70, 83, 87, 90
Sheffield Plate, Old, 57
Shirburn Castle, 139
Shrewsbury, xviii, 90
Sick Men's Lands, x, 114
Silver, Joseph, 89
Somerset, xiii, 60, 80, 104
Southampton, xvi
Spain, 66
Sparkes, Mr. R. E., 104
Spence, Mrs., 80
Spode, Messrs., xxii
Spoons, 57
Sporriar, Griffith, x, 114
Stackpole Elidyr, Pem., 21
Staffordshire, 25, 93, 94
*Staffordshire Mercury*, xxii
*Staffordshire Potteries*, Shaw's, xxiii
Stalley, Thomas, 112
Stedman, John and Richard, 94
Stentorophoricum, 39
Stephen, Helen M., 3
Stephen, Sir J. Fitzjames, 3
Stewart, Capt. James, 51
Stewart, Mr. & Mrs. A., 51
Stockholm, 66
*Stowe MS., 960*, 139
Stralsund, seige of, 65
Strata Florida, xv, 45
Stratton in Trigg, 139
Surrey, 14
Sutton Mandeville, xiv
Sutton Montis, 138
Swansea, Holy Trinity, 82

Swansea Pottery, xxii
Swedish Coins, xix, 66
Swedish hall-marks, xix
Sydebothome, Thomas, ix, 113
Symmons, John, 17
Synod of Brevi, 43
Synod of Victory, 43

tb, xiv, 73
TC (pewter), xxi, 81
TC EC, 73, 82, 85, 91
TD, 99
TF, 28
TH IC, 42
"TI" (churchwarden), 56
TJ, 42
*TL*, 38
*T.M*, 52
TP, 3, 32, 67, 101
TP (pewter), xxi, 86
T.S, 74
TS (Dublin), 49
T.T & Co., 77, 86
TW (pewter), 40
Talgarreg M. C., xx, 13
Talybont M. C., 77
Taper, our Lady's, 14
Taylor & Co. (Bellfounders), 28, 48, 75, 80, 92
Teivi, River, 14, 128, 141
Temple, Sir Richard, 46
Tenby, xv, 21
Terrier of 1900, the, 9, 81, 100
Tewkesbury, xiv
Thirlwall, Bp., C., 37, 63
Thomas, David, 33
Thomas, Evan and Margaret, 19
Thomas, John, 40
Thomas, Maurice, xxi
Thomas, Nicholas, 100
Thomas, Rev. D. A., 8, 9
Thomas, Sarah Anne, 19
Thomas, William (pewterer), xxi
Thompson, A. H., 44
Thompson, Rev. H. P., 87
Thuibaius, 136
Tin, Chalices and Patens of, xxii, 82
Titechon, 130
Tithes, Sextons' or Clerks' 75
*Titus & Eliz. Evans MSS.*, xxi, 11
Tiverton, 138
Tokens of Copper, 65
Tombs and Grave Stones, 68
Townsend of Cirencester, 16
Transition Period (Bells), 62
Trawscoed, 35, 117
Tredreyr, 99
Tregaron, xviii, 11, 45, 62, 89, 94, 110, 111, 131
Tregibby, 17
Trekeven, 100
Trelech, Carm., 45, 110, 112
Trelystan, Mont., 47
Tremaen, xii, xxi
Trevilan, xii
Trevonen, Oswestry, 77
Trinity, Holy, 5, 14, 19, 27, 33, 82
Triphun, king of Dyved, 136
Turner, Caroline and Maud, 64
Tybion, 141
*Ty Corff*, 53
Ty Glyn, 20, 42
Tyler, family of, 63
Tyllwyd, Blaenporth, 12
Tyssen, Dr. Amherst D., 21

Uzmaston, Pem., xxi, 41

Vaughan, Edward, 35
Vaughan, Ernest Augustus, 35
Vaughan, John, 111
Vaughan, Lady Gertrude D. H. A., 84
Vaughan, Sir John, 35
Vaughan-Pryse, Mrs. J. P., 39
Vaughans of Trawscoed, xvi, xvii, 117
Verwick, xv, xxi, 6, 10, 88, 97
Virgins, Church of the, 85
Vortiporius, 136
Vorwyn, Bedd y, 19
Vowchurch, Herefordshire, xxiii

W.B, 32, 50, 59
WC, 95

WC TC (unknown Bellfounders), 79
*WG*, 29
W.G J.L, 61
WK, 50, 77
WR, 33
Waddingham, Mrs., 23, 24, 84, 96, 101
Waddingham, T. J., 84
Wade-Evans, Rev. A. W., 43, 55, 89, 128, 131, 133
Wales, ancient British Church of, 43
*Wales, Description of*, 116
*Wales, Top. Dic. of*, 1, 17, 19, 120
*Wales, Wild*, 23
Wallwen or Walltwen, 19
Walter de Bek, 75
Walter's Castle, 75
Walters, Mr. H. B., 21, 47, 48, 60, 62, 66
Walton West, Pem., xiii
Warneford, Rev. S. W., 16
Warner & Sons (Bellfounders), 2, 17, 26, 39, 46, 93
Waterhouse, Julia, 97
Waterhouse, W. J., 11, 97
Waterman, John, 8
Watkins, John and Elizabeth, 5
Watkins, Mary Jane, 5
Webb, Mrs. W. J., 70
Webley-Parry, Admiral, 48
Webley-Parry, Ellen and Eliza, 58
Webley-Parry, Mr. & Mrs. D. K. W., 48
Webley-Parry-Pryse, Sir E. J. and Lady, 48
Wedding Customs, xxiv
Wedgewood, Josiah, xxii
Wedmore, 139
Weight of Silver, Total, xx
Welsh Bellfounder, 80
Welsh Church, first in Canada, 11
Welsh Church Question, the, 55
*Welsh Medieval Law*, 89, 132
*Welshmen, Papers for Thinking*, 55
Were, Mr. Francis, 69, 70
Wernveilig, a farm, 89, 130
White Metal, 25
White, Mr., 112
White, Richard (pewterer), xxi, 67
Whitehair's Chest Stone, 19
Willett, the River, 140
Williams, David, Drim, 95
Williams, E., 39
Williams, Henry (Welsh Bellfounder), 80
Williams, James, 17
Williams, Lewis, 39
Williams, Matthew Davies, 58
Williams, Miss Edith R., 22
Williams, Rev. Charles, xx, 49
Williams, Rev. Evan, 90
Williams, Rev. Isaac, 58
Williams, Rev. Rees, 54, 88
Williams, Rev. T. Meredith, 33
Williams, Reynold, ix, 110
Willis, Browne, 19, 71
Williton, 140
Willshire (pewterer), xxi, 22, 40, 73
Wilson, R. and D., xxii
Wiltshire, xiv, 60
*Wilts, Dorset, and Somerset*, Murray's, 139
Windsor Castle, xvii
Wine-Funnel, 76
Winwood, Mr. & Mrs. Thomas, 20
Withers, R. J., 12, 56
Wooden Chalice, xxiii
Wooden Fonts, 13
Wooden Platters, xx
Woodford, Essex, 51
Worcestershire, 46, 62

X, Ancient Exeter Town mark, xiii, 103

Yates, James, Birmingham, xxi, 88
Ynyshir, 25
Yong, Owen, 57
York, 22
Ysbytty, 101
Yspytty Cynvyn, vii, viii, xxi, 109
Yspytty Ystwyth, xvii
Ystrad (*see* Llanvihangel Ystrad)
Ystrad Wallwen, Capel, 19
Ysvael, 141

# PATRONS.

HIS MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY THE KING.
HIS LATE MAJESTY KING EDWARD THE SEVENTH.
THE MOST REV. RANDALL THOMAS DAVIDSON, LORD ARCHBISHOP OF CANTERBURY.

# SUBSCRIBERS.

*Aberystwyth Public Library* (David James, Esq., Chairman)
Aberystwyth, *University College Library* (J. D. Williams, Esq., Lib.)
Alban, Rev. D. T., B.A., Vicar of Cardigan
Allen & Son, Messrs., 14 Grape Street, Shaftesbury Avenue, London, W.C.
*Antiquaries, Society of*, Burlington House, Piccadilly, W.
Anwyl, Sir Edward, 62, Marine Terrace, Aberystwyth
Bain, Mr. James, Bookseller, 14 Charles Street, Haymarket, London, S.W.
Bankes-Evans, Rev. D., Rector of St. Nicholas, Nr. Fishguard
*Birmingham Public Libraries* (Walter Powell, Esq., Lib.)
Bebb, Rev. Ll. J. M., D.D., Principal of St. David's College, Lampeter
Blackwell, Henry, Esq., University Place and Tenth Street, New York *(two copies)*
*Board of Education*, Victoria and Albert Museum, South Kensington, S.W.
*Bodleian Library, The*, Oxford
Bowen, Rev. Canon D., B.A., V.D., F.S.A., Monkton Priory, Pembroke
Brigstocke, G. R., Esq., Robert's Rest, Ferryside, Carmarthenshire
*British Museum Library*, London, W.C.
Buckley, Capt. James, Castell Gorvod, St. Clears, Carmarthenshire
*Cambridge University Library*
*Cardiff Public Library* (Harry Farr, Esq., Lib.)
Carr, James J. W., Esq., Woodlands Bell Foundry, Smethwick
Carrington, John B., Esq., 28, Hertford Street, London, W.
Clay, Rev. W. J., B.A., Bisley Vicarage, Stroud, Glos.
Clapham, Colin H, 22 Queen's Square, Wolverhampton
Cripps, Mrs. Wilfred (Countess Helen Bismark), Cripps' Mead, Cirencester, Glos. *(two copies)*
Davies, C.M., Esq., M.S.A., 112 High Street, Merthyr Tydvil, South Wales
Davies, Denis H., Esq., Bank House, Lampeter, Cardiganshire
Davies, James, Esq., Police Office, Tonypandy, Glamorganshire
Davies, J. H., Esq., M.A., Cwrt Mawr, Llangeitho, Cardiganshire

Davies, Mrs. Mary, 12a Eton Road, Hampstead, London, N.W.
Davies, Peter, Esq., J.P., Caerllugest, Llangeitho, Llanio Road, Cardiganshire
Davies, Rev. David, B.A., Vicar of Fishguard and Rector of Llanstinan, Pem.
Davies, Rev. D. H., B.A., V.D., late Vicar of Verwick and Mount, Cardigan
Davies, Rev. D. S., M.A., North Witham Rectory, Grantham, Lincolnshire
Davies, Rev. E. M., The Parsonage, Devil's Bridge, Aberystwyth
Davies, Rev. E. P., B.A., St. Matthew's, Borth, Cardiganshire
Davies, Rev. Llewelin, M.A., Llangoedmor Rectory, Cardigan
Davies, Rev. Rees, B.A., Rector of Upper Swell and Condicote
Davies, Rev. T. E. P., M.A., Rhydyvelin, Aberystwyth
Davies, Walter, Esq., London House, Lampeter, Cardiganshire
Davies, W. S., Esq., M.A., 11 Laura Place, Aberystwyth
Davies-Evans, Mrs., Highmead, Llanybyther, S. Wales
Delehaye, Rev. H., St. Aloysius, Oxford
Dixon, Mrs. C. E., Redcliffe, Bryanston Road, Bournemouth
Dublin, *The Library of Trinity College*
Edinburgh, *Advocates' Library*
*Edinburgh Public Library* (Hew Morrison, Esq., LL.D., Lib.)
Edmondes, The Venerable F. W., M.A., Nolton Court, Bridgend, Glam.
Edwardes, Mrs. John, Denstone College, Staffordshire
Edwardes, Rev. E., M.A., 8 Laura Place, Aberystwyth
Edwards, D. S., Esq., Oaklands, California, U.S.A
Evans, Capt. Titus, Ty Rhôs, Fishguard, Pembrokeshire
Evans, Rev. J. N., B.A., Cellan Rectory, Lampeter, Cardiganshire
Evans, Rev. D., Vron Towyn, New Quay, Cardiganshire
Evans, Rev. G. Eyre, Ty Tringad, Aberystwyth
Evans, Rev. W. J., B.A., Llanvair Orllwyn, Henllan, Cardiganshire
Evans, Sir E. Vincent, 64 Chancery Lane, London, W.C.
Evans, T. H., Esq., Ripon, California, U.S.A.
Evans, T. J., Esq., M.A., 13, Canonbury Park South, London, N.
Evans, The Venerable Owen, M.A., The Vicarage, Golden Grove, S.O., Carmarthenshire
Exeter, *The Public Library* (H. Tapley-Soper, Esq., F.R.Hist.S., Lib.)
Glasgow, *The Mitchell Library* (F. T. Barrett, Esq., LL.D., Lib.), North Street
Griffiths, Rev. J. P., M.A., Bishopston Rectory, Glamorganshire
*Guildhall Library*, London, E.C. (Bernard Kettle, Esq., Lib.)
Gwynne, J. Eglinton A., Esq., F.S.A., Folkington Manor, Polegate, Sussex
Harford, Frederic D., Esq., C. V. O., Blaise Castle, Henbury, Bristol
Hellsten, Fröken Ebba V., Karlskrona, Sweden
Hope, Charles, W. W., Esq., Pigeonsford, Llangrannog, Henllan, Cardiganshire
Howell, John, Esq., M.B., F.R.C.S., 7 Imperial Square, Cheltenham
Hughes, E. Ernest, Esq., M.A., University College, Cardiff

James, Miss Alice, Caemorgan, Nr. Cardigan
Jenkins, J. D., Esq., M.D., B.S., Bryngolen, 59, Penrhys Road, Ystrad, Rhondda, South Wales
Jenkins, Rev. D. A., Pembrey Vicarage, Burry Port, R.S.O., South Wales
Jesus College, Oxford (*Meyrick Library*)
Jones, E. D., Esq., J.P., Pentower, Fishguard, Pembrokeshire
Jones, Edmund J., Esq., C.E., J.P., Fforest Legionis, Pont-Neath-Vaughan, Neath, Glam.
Jones, R. J., Esq., Ex-Mayor of Aberystwyth, Cardiganshire
Jones, Rev. Chancellor Daniel, M.A., Bryn Road, Lampeter, Cardiganshire
Jones, Rev. David, M.A., Proctor, The Vicarage, Gorsedd, Holywell, North Wales
Jones, Rev. D. M., B.A., Rector of Aberporth, Cardiganshire
Jones, Rev. Evan, Dolgoed, Strata Florida, Cardiganshire
Jones, Rev. Henry, B.A., Llandyvriog Vicarage, Newcastle Emlyn, South Wales
Jones, Rev. Thos., F.R.Hist.S., Ambleston Vicarage, Trevgarne, S.O., Pembrokeshire
Jones, Rev. William, B.A., Vicar of Pontycymmer, Nr. Bridgend, Glam.
Joyce, Rev. Canon G. C., D.D., St. Deiniol's Library, Hawarden
Lampeter, *St. David's College Library*
Lee, Major-General H. H., Dinas Powis, Cardiff
Lewis, John D., Esq., Gomerian Press, Llandysul, Cardiganshire
Lewis, Rev. E. Lincoln, B.A., The Vicarage, Goodwick, S.O., Pembrokeshire *(two copies)*
Lewis, Rev. George, M.A., Rector of Rudford, Gloucester
Lewis, Rev. H. Elvet, M.A., 37 Highbury New Park, London, N.
Lloyd, Charles, Esq., M.A., Waunivor, Maesycrugiau, S. Wales
Lloyd, H. Meuric, Esq., M.A., Delfryn, Llanwrda, Carmarthenshire
Lloyd, Rev. John Francis, B.A., Vicar of Llanilar, Aberystwyth
Lloyd, The Right Rev. John, Lord Bishop of Swansea, Cantrev Rectory, Breconshire
*London Library, The*, St. James's Square, S.W. (C. Hagberg Wright, Esq., Litt. D., Librarian)
*Manchester Public Free Libraries* (C. W. Sutton, Esq., Lib.)
Manchester, *The John Rylands Library* (H. Guppy, Esq., Lib.)
Mears & Stainbank, Messrs. (Arthur Hughes, Esq.), Church Bell Foundry, 33 Whitechapel Road, London, E.
Meredith-Williams, Rev. T., B.A., Llanddewi Rectory, Aberaeron, Cardiganshire
Morgan, Lieut. Col. W. Ll., Brynbriallu, Swansea
Moore-Gwyn, J. E., Esq., Dyffryn, Neath, Glamorganshire
Morris, Rev. Lewis, B.A., Llansadwrn Vicarage, Llanwrda, Carmarthenshire
Nicholas, Rev. Canon W. Ll., M.A., Rector of Flint, N. Wales
Owen, The Right Rev. John, Lord Bishop of St. David's, The Palace, Abergwili, S.O., Carmarthenshire

Owen, Edward, Esq., F.S.A., Secretary, Royal Commission on Welsh Monuments, 3, Queen Anne's Gate, Westminster, S.W.
Owen, Henry, Esq., 5 The Walk, Merthyr Tydvil, Glamorganshire
Parsons, Rev. G. M., St. Grantock Vicarage, Nr. Newquay, Cornwall
Patchett, Miss, Allt Vawr, Barmouth, N. Wales
Phillips, Rev. J. L., M.A., B.D., Colet House, Gliddon Road, London, W.
Pryce, Rev. Lewis, Warden of Ruthin, The Cloisters, Ruthin, N. Wales
Pryse, Lewes T. Loveden, Esq., 1, Painswick Lawn, Cheltenham
Pryse, Sir E. J. Webley-Parry-, Bart., Plâs Gogerddan, Bow Street, R.S.O., Cardiganshire
Pugh, Mrs., Cymmerau, Glandyvi, R.S.O., Cardiganshire
Pughe Jones, J. E., Esq., Llangynllo Rectory, Maesllyn, R.S.O., Cardiganshire
Pughe, John Jones, Esq., Mathavarn, Whitchurch, Glamorganshire
Powell, Rev. M. Jones, D.D., Vicar of Aberystwyth
Reed, Harbottle, Esq., F.R.I.B.A., 57 St. David's Hill, Exeter
Rhys, The Right Hon. Sir John, Principal of Jesus College, Oxford
Richards, The Venerable R. H., Rector of Zeehan, Tasmania
Rickards, Robert, Esq., The Priory, Usk, Monmouthshire
Roberts, Gwynne, Esq., Lloyds' Bank, Fishguard
Roberts, Professor T. Stanley, M.A., University College of Wales, Aberystwyth
Rowland, John, Esq., 8, Llandough Street, Cardiff
Salmon, Principal David, M.A., Training College, Swansea
Scott, Robert Forsyth, Esq., M.A., Master of St. John's College, Cambridge
Singers-Davies, Rev. R. W. F., R.D., Rector of Llandrindod Wells, Radnorshire
Smith, The Very Rev. J. A., M.A., The Deanery, St. David's, Pembrokeshire
Sparkes, Mr. R. E., Haul-y-Bryn, Builth Wells, Breconshire
Stepney-Gulston, Alan, Esq., Derwydd, Llandebie, Carmarthenshire
Stevens & Brown, Messrs. B. F., 4, Trafalgar Square, London
*Swansea Public Library*, Welsh and Celtic Dept. (D. Rhys Phillips, Esq., Librarian)
Taylor & Co., Messrs. John, Bell Foundry, Loughborough, Leics.
Taylor, Thomas, Esq., Chipchase Castle, Wark-on-Tyne
Theakston, Mrs. Lucy E. Lloyd, c/o Messrs. C. J. Bell, Spanish Buildings, 42, Stanley Street, Liverpool
Thomas, Councillor Dan, Merthyr Tydvil, Glamorganshire
Thomas, Miss Clara, Llwyn Madoc, Garth, R.S.O., Breconshire
Thomas, Miss, The Villa, St. Dogmael's, Nr. Cardigan
Thomas, David, Esq., M.D., J.P., Glanmadine, Beulah, Cardiganshire
Thomas, Rev. R. Rice, M.A., Haroldston Vicarage, Broad Haven, Pembrokeshire
Thomas, Rev. W., Bethania Villa, Blaengarw, Bridgend, Glamorganshire
Treherne, G. G. T., Esq., M.A., 7 Bloomsbury Square, London

Vaughan, Herbert, M., Esq., Llangoedmor, Cardigan
Vaughan, The Lady Enid, Trawscoed, near Aberystwyth
Vaughan, Mrs. Walter J., Castle Hill, Fishguard
Waddingham, T. J., Esq., M.A., Havod, near Aberystwyth
*Wales, The National Library of* (John Ballinger, Esq., Lib.), Aberystwyth
*Wales, The National Museum of*, Cardiff
Walter, J. H., Esq., Drayton Hall, Norwich
Warner & Sons, Ltd., Messrs., Spitalfields Bell Foundry, Spelman Street, London E.
Washington, *The Library of Congress*
Westwood, Arthur, Esq., The Assay Office, Birmingham
Williams, Evan, Esq., Ystrad Caron, Tregaron, Cardiganshire
Williams, Rev. Evan, L. D., 94, Queen's Road, Bootle, Lancashire
Williams, Miss Edith R., Aberaeron, Cardiganshire
Williams, Dr. Mary, Cartrev, Brynymor Road, Aberystwyth
Williams, The Venerable Robert, M.A., Vicar of Llandeilo Vawr, Carm.
Williams, Rev. W. J., B.A., Vicar of Gwnnws, Brynhyvryd, Ystrad Meurig, S.O., Cardiganshire
Williams, Miss S., Laura Place, Aberystwyth
Williams, The Venerable D. E., Rector of Bosherston, Pembrokeshire
Willis Bund, J. W., Esq., M.A., LL.B., Shirehall, Worcester
Wood, H. J. T., Esq., 32, Clanricarde Gardens, London, W.
Worthington, Rev. D., Rector of Llangeitho, Cardiganshire

Printed by James H. Alden, Stow-on-the-Wold, Glos.

# THE CHURCH PLATE OF

# BRECONSHIRE,

BY THE

## Rev. J. T. EVANS.

(Issued to Subscribers in 1912, at 10/6; present price 25/-)

---

NOTICES.

"No pains have been spared to render 'The Church Plate of Breconshire' acceptable to the book-lover as well as the antiquary."—*Western Mail*, Aug. 17, 1912.

"A valuable contribution to Welsh history."—*South Wales Daily News*, Aug. 17, 1912.

"Occasionally such volumes are the work of various authors, and hence somewhat capricious, and not altogether trustworthy; Mr. Evans is an expert, and has himself visited each parish."—*The Athenæum*, Aug. 31, 1912.

"Apart from its value as a thing done with care and completeness, it may be recommended as containing many curious sidelights on parish history."—*The Standard*, Sept. 24, 1912.

"The book is almost perfectly produced."—*London Daily News*, Dec. 30, 1912.

"The discussions are detailed and precise, and the illustrations, as usual, admirable. . . . This is one of the most interesting books of the series."—*The Guardian*, Feb. 7, 1913.

"A considerable amount of varied information—historical, genealogical, and otherwise—has been brought together, and the incidental notices of screens, bells, and other ecclesiastical objects afford sufficient justification for the volume, quite apart from the main subject."—*Morning Post*, Sep. 12, 1912.

"An admirable volume, full of historical and archæological matter of the deepest interest, and is, though to say this is to say much, perhaps the best of his series."—*The Saturday Review*, Oct. 26, 1912.

---

STOW-ON-THE-WOLD: JAMES H. ALDEN.

# THE CHURCH PLATE OF

# RADNORSHIRE,

BY THE

## Rev. J. T. EVANS.

(Issued to Subscribers in 1910, at 10/6; present price, £2 2s. 0d.)

---

"Mr. Evans not only gives us here an exhaustive account of the Church Plate of Radnorshire, but in doing so throws a good deal of light on Welsh Church history . . . This certainly is a most useful book for all interested in the Welsh Church."—*The Saturday Review*, Nov. 5, 1910.

"Exhaustive, carefully written, and the result throughout of personal investigation. The book has also additional information . . . These various extraneous matters need not be regarded as 'padding,' for they are all of a certain degree of value."—*The Athenæum*, Sept. 17, 1910.

"The Rev. J. T. Evans continues his laborious and valuable work of surveying the Church Plate of the counties of South Wales".—*Church Times*, Jan. 20, 1911.

"The Author, distinguished already by his works on the Church Plate of Pembrokeshire and of Carmarthenshire, has now added to the series a volume on the plate of Radnorshire, a work every whit as thorough and useful as its predecessors."—*The Morning Post*, Oct. 13, 1910.

"As a contribution to Welsh history, in addition to its value from a purely antiquarian standpoint, Mr. Evans has done notable work, especially in regard to the care he has taken, and the accuracy he has secured in matters of fact . . . The historical notes although outside the main purpose of the book are singularly illustrative."—*South Wales Daily News*, Aug. 27, 1910.

"Mr. Evans is to be congratulated upon the care and thoroughness with which he has accomplished his labour of love."—*The Guardian*, Jan. 13, 1911.

". . . . In this work on Radnorshire he shows the like thoroughness and firm grasp of his subject."—*The Antiquary*, Nov. 1910.

"Mr. Evans goes carefully through the Radnorshire parishes."—*The Spectator*, Oct. 1, 1910.

"Mr. J. T. Evans in his works on the church plate of Pembrokeshire, Carmarthenshire, and Gloucestershire, has already proved himself an industrious and accomplished antiquary."—*The English Historical Review*, Oct., 1912.

"The important work on 'The Church Plate of Radnorshire' . . . opens with a very useful introduction that brings before us vividly enough the process of Tudor disendowment in Wales, and gives us an excellent summary of the surviving old plate in the County of Radnor. . . . . Mr. Evans has wisely transcribed the Chantry Certificates . . . and has given useful notes on parish registers, parish bells and county families. . . . Mr. Wade-Evans, the learned author of the volume on the laws of King Howel, contributes an interesting chapter on the Primitive Saints of the county to his brother's painstaking book. The work will find a place in the public and private county libraries of Wales."—*The Contemporary Review*, December, 1910.

---

STOW-ON-THE-WOLD: JAMES H. ALDEN.

# THE CHURCH PLATE OF
# PEMBROKESHIRE,

BY THE

## Rev. J. T. EVANS.

(Issued to Subscribers in 1905, at 10/6; present price, £3 3s. 0d.)

---

NOTICES.

*From His Grace the Archbishop of Canterbury* (1906):—"I rejoice to hear of all the good work which you have been enabled to do in connexion with the understanding and the preservation of Church Plate in England and Wales. I appreciate highly the value of all careful endeavours to make accessible to the unlearned and the thoughtless the value of our heritage in these matters."

"A comprehensive and clearly written book . . . with a good general introduction . . . Mr. Evans, who has already proved himself a sound expert in such matters by his work on the 'Church Plate of Gloucestershire,' has personally visited each church in the county."—*Guardian*, September 13, 1905.

"A delightful volume, . . . carefully written, well illustrated and thoroughly well printed."—*Antiquary*, October, 1905.

"The Author is no novice at his work . . . and from his well-written introduction much may be learned as to the history of Church vessels not only in Pembrokeshire but in Great Britain as a whole."—*The Nation, New York*, Oct. 12, 1905.

"Much interesting historical information is elicited by this learned work."—*The Saturday Review*, Nov. 18, 1905.

"Mr. Evans deserves all praise . . . thorough and exhaustive . . . as admirable a work as we might expect from one who is not only an enthusiast but an expert."—*The Church Times*, January, 1906.

"Most thoroughly and scientifically done."—*The Welshman*, Dec. 29, 1905.

"'The Church Plate of Pembrokeshire' adds one more to the valuable series of County histories of Church Plate which we owe to the patient research of a few private workers. Pembrokeshire is rich in early examples of goldsmiths' work . . . The book is worthily printed and should gain for its author the gratitude of all interested in the subject."—*The Morning Post*, August 25, 1905.

"Few books have ever appeared showing greater care in their compilation or greater competency on the part of the compiler".—*Western Mail*, Feb. 7, 1906.

"Mr. Evans deserves the highest praise for his care and industry, guided as they have been by the knowledge of an expert."—*The Spectator*, August 5, 1905.

"This handsome volume gives careful and well illustrated accounts of all the Church Plate of Pembrokeshire. . . . The introductory chapter sets out clearly the now oft-told tale of the early history of ecclesiastical vessels in the Christian Church."—*The Athenæum*, August 5th, 1905.

"A good introduction . . . a good index. In fine, 'The Church Plate of Pembrokeshire' is a very good piece of work."—*The English Historical Review*, April, 1906.

---

STOW-ON-THE-WOLD: JAMES H. ALDEN.

# THE CHURCH PLATE OF CARMARTHENSHIRE,

BY THE

## Rev. J. T. EVANS.

(Issued to Subscribers in 1907, at 10/6; present price £3 3s. od.)

---

"Illustrated and scholarly books like the present will make the 'HOLY VESSEL TRAFFIC' increasingly difficult and shameful."—*Church Times*, Oct. 2, 1908.

"The volume, handsomely bound, and illustrated with a number of excellent plates, gives an admirable historical and descriptive account of the sacred vessels belonging to the Churches of Carmarthenshire. Especially interesting is the well written introductory chapter. . . . Mr. Evans has imparted a still more entertaining quality to these pages by including much historical and biographical matter—quaint tit-bits from old parish registers, and other unpublished documents, notices of old-time Carmarthenshire worthies, the names of many of whom are writ large on the pages of history."—*The Welshman*, February 5, 1909.

"The book is in short, full of well-digested and well-selected information; it is prefaced by a capital Introduction, and profusely illustrated with excellent half-tone plates. The *format* is admirable, and the paper and print of the best. Mr. Evans has produced a painstaking and scholarly work."—*The Guardian*, August 12, 1908.

---

BY THE SAME AUTHOR.

NOT YET PUBLISHED:—

## The Church Plate of Gowerland.

*This volume, which will conclude the Series, will contain a Summary of all the Church Plate in the Diocese of St. David's. There will be some 70 Plates illustrating between two and three hundred vessels.*

---

STOW-ON-THE-WOLD: JAMES H. ALDEN.

BY THE SAME AUTHOR (Rev. J. T. Evans).

IN PREPARATION, FOR THE OXFORD UNIVERSITY PRESS.

# An Illustrated History

OF

# CHURCH PLATE.

---

The book will contain about 80 pages of Illustrations, and will form one of the series dealing with "Church Art in England" issued by the Oxford University Press.

The type and size of page, bibliography and indexes will be similar to Mr. Francis Bond's *Fonts and Font Covers*; *Stalls and Tabernacle Work in English Churches; Screens and Galleries, etc.;* and Mr. H. B. Walters' *Church Bells of England.*

---

HUMPHREY MILFORD,

OXFORD UNIVERSITY PRESS,

London, New York, Toronto, Melbourne, and Bombay.

# WELSH MEDIEVAL LAW.

BEING A TEXT OF

## THE LAWS OF HOWEL THE GOOD,

BY THE

## Rev. A. W. WADE-EVANS,

Member of the Honourable Society of Cymmrodorion.

---

"By the publication of this work, Mr. Wade-Evans has placed all students of things Welsh, and all lawyers interested in the origin and growth of modern legal conceptions and institutions, under a debt of gratitude."—*Law Magazine*, Nov., 1909.

"This book is stamped throughout with the mark of scholarship."—*Guardian*, March 3, 1909.

"Mr. Evans has rendered a really important service to scholarship in giving us an excellently printed, carefully edited and adequately translated version of this important manuscript."—*Scottish Historical Review*, Oct., 1909.

"The chief interest in the volume lies in the theory of the origin of the modern Welsh nation which the introduction contains, and which merits the careful study of all engaged in the teaching of the history of our island."—*Church Times*, 1909.

"The volume contains an introduction which because first of its exceptional treatment of a dubious period of English History, is as important to the general reader as to the specialist."—*The Bibliophile*, March, 1909.

"Mr. Wade-Evans has earned the gratitude of all Celtic scholars, and especially of such as are interested in studying the political history of Wales, by producing this primitive monument of jurisprudence in a form which leaves nothing undone to make it fully available for the uses of modern scholarship."—*Scotsman*, Feb. 22, 1909.

"Whether his conclusions on the question at issue will be substantiated by further research or otherwise, this original and scholarly survey of the period takes rank as a most valuable contribution to our understanding of the earliest stages in the evolution of Wales."—*Western Mail*, Feb. 27, 1909.

"A faithful copy of the text of one of the earliest MSS. of the laws of Wales, and also a very careful and readable translation thereof."—Prof. Anwyl in *The Celtic Review* (Edinburgh, Dec., 1909).

"Mr. Wade-Evans' striking introduction, his scholarly sketch of the earliest history, his careful Welsh and English texts, his invaluable Appendix on the 'General relation of four earliest texts,' and his critical apparatus all combine to make the work one of which Welsh scholarship may be proud."—*The Contemporary Review*, August, 1909.

---

OXFORD: CLARENDON PRESS,

Price 8s. 6d. net.

# Parochiale Wallicanum,

OR THE NAMES OF CHURCHES, CHAPELS, ETC.,
WITHIN THE DIOCESES OF

## St. David's, Llandaff, Bangor, and St. Asaph,

DISTINGUISHED UNDER THEIR PROPER

ARCHDEACONRIES AND DEANERIES

(AS THESE WERE IN A.D. 1733),

*With an account of most of their Dedications, proper and so-called; and the names of their several Patrons at the eve of the Welsh Methodist Revival.*

ALSO

## The Chronology of Arthur,

BY THE

REV. A. W. WADE-EVANS,

Author of *Welsh Medieval Law*, etc.

(From *Y Cymmrodor*, Vol. xxii.)

---

*Price Nine Shillings.*

---

STOW-ON-THE-WOLD:

SOLD BY MR. J. H. ALDEN, AT THE SQUARE.

MCMXI.

# VITA SANCTI DAVID

per

# RICEMARCHUM.

EDITED WITH TRANSLATIONS AND NOTES BY

A. W. WADE-EVANS,

Vicar of France Lynch, Glos.

(From *Y Cymmrodor*, Vol. xxiv.)

---

*Price Nine Shillings.*

---

STOW-ON-THE-WOLD:

SOLD BY MR. J. H. ALDEN, AT THE SQUARE.

MCMXIV.